

Elkridge Landing Survey District
HO-784
Elkridge, Howard County, MD
Ca. 1702-1920
Public/Private

The Elkridge Landing Survey District is located on the eastern edge of Howard County, bounded on the north by Route 1 and on the east by the Patapsco River. The Survey District includes structures along six historic roads – Main Street (the old Washington Turnpike), Furnace Avenue, Railroad Avenue, Paradise Avenue, Race Road, and Elkridge Heights Road. The district is bisected by the B and O Railroad. The architecture of the town is largely vernacular and contains a mixture of both frame and brick construction. The oldest buildings were probably constructed during the 1820's and 1830's and the most recent contributing buildings date no later than 1920. The district contains a mixture of commercial and domestic architecture with some buildings serving both purposes.

The Elkridge Landing Survey District is significant under criterion a, c, and d for its association with broad patterns in history, its vernacular small town domestic and commercial architecture ranging in date from early to late nineteenth century, and its archaeological potential. The town of Elkridge is one of the oldest settlements in present day Howard County, and its development ebbed and flowed in direct relation to the transportation and economic trends of American history. From its early days as a busy tobacco shipping port and iron industry stronghold to the establishment of the Baltimore Washington Turnpike and arrival of the railroad, the center of the town of Elkridge Landing shifted and grew along the paths of transportation. Elkridge is significant not merely for its eighteenth century history as a tobacco shipping hub, nor solely for its nineteenth century development relating to the railroad, but for its exemplification of the historical process of change encompassing over 200 years of building.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-784

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Elkridge Landing Survey District

other

2. Location

street and number Main St, Railroad Ave, Paradise Ave, Furnace Ave not for publication

city, town Elkridge vicinity

county Howard

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name multiple ownership

street and number telephone

city, town state zip code

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse tax map and parcel: 38, multiple

city, town Ellicott City liber multi folio

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report
☒ Other see individual site forms

6. Classification

Category		Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district		<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	67	41	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure		<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion	1		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social			structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object			<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation			objects
			<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress			Total
			<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown			
			<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory		
			<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:			
					35		

7. Description

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Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Elkridge Landing Survey District is located on the eastern edge of Howard County, bounded on the north by Route 1 and on the east by the Patapsco River. The topography just to the north, particularly along the river, is very steep and rocky but at Elkridge the valley widens and the topography of the town is relatively level. Elkridge is located along the river just below the fall line and it is this location that made it such an important settlement in the eighteenth century. Elkridge started as a shipping port when ships could still navigate up the Patapsco River in the first half of the eighteenth century. By the second half of the 1700's, a prosperous iron furnace was located on the outskirts of town. The establishment of the Washington turnpike along what would become Main Street and the arrival of the railroad in the 1830's brought prosperity and growth to Elkridge. The mid to late 19th century saw a boom in domestic and commercial construction as the railroad and improved transportation brought increasing numbers of travelers and businessmen through town. The removal of the Washington turnpike to a location one block north (present day Route 1) in the 1930's meant that many commercial businesses also moved and travelers no longer passed through the heart of town.

The Survey District includes historic structures along six historic roads – Main Street (the old Washington Turnpike), Furnace Avenue, Railroad Avenue, Paradise Avenue, Race Road, and Elkridge Heights Road. Main, Furnace, Paradise and Race Roads all appear on the 1860 Martenet Map. Railroad Avenue shows up on the 1878 Hopkins map (it was called Schoolhouse Lane during the late 19th and early 20th century), and Elkridge Heights Road was formed during the 1880's or 1890's. The district is bisected by the B and O Railroad. The architecture of the town is largely vernacular and contains a mixture of both frame and brick construction. The oldest buildings were probably constructed during the 1820's and 1830's and the most recent contributing buildings date no later than 1920. The district contains a mixture of commercial and domestic architecture with some buildings serving both purposes.

MAIN STREET, EAST OF THE RAILROAD TRACKS

5695 Main Street, Individual Inventory # HO-385

The three-story, four-bay boxy brick structure at 5695 Main Street faces north on the southeast corner of Main Street and Furnace Avenue close to the eastern edge of the survey district. The large, impressive building sits close to the street and is an important focal point driving east on Main Street. The structure was restored and renovated in the 1990's to accommodate offices and a meeting/reception facility and is known today as Patapsco Manor. The double-pile structure has a low-pitched hipped roof pierced by two interior brick stovepipe chimneys. A simple wooden cornice highlights the roof/wall junction all the way around the building. The main block of the structure has 7:1 common bond brick construction with several modern additions off the east side and south side (rear) of the building.

The front façade of the building is dominated by the symmetry and rhythm of the fenestration. Proportionally scaled windows are vertically aligned one above the other, and are all capped by a flat brick arch. All of the original windows have been replaced with vinyl sliding sash units with snap-in muntins. The entry door, shaded by a simple hipped roof entry portico supported by Tuscan-style columns, occupies the second bay from the left (east). The other three facades of the building all have the same proportionally scaled windows with flat arches, 7:1 common bond, and simple wood cornice. All of the windows are replacements. The west façade has three bays while the east has only two. Both the east façade and the south (rear) façade have been heavily altered by modern additions. A single-story, shed-roofed, vinyl-sided addition extends from the rear of the original structure, and a second-story, vinyl-sided bay window occupies the center of the second-story rear façade. A modern courtyard and single-story hyphen of brick construction with full-length windows connect the original structure to a large modern building to the east. This new building is two stories high, three bays wide and four bays deep built of running brick bond.

There are no outbuildings remaining on the property, and though the site was apparently historically known for its lavish gardens, they no longer exist and the rear of the property is today occupied by a large parking lot. Dated to ca. 1860 on the original inventory form and 1843 by a modern sign on the building, the Boyle House is not on the 1860 Martenet map. This evidence,

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combined with the 7:1 common bond, suggests that it dates to at least the mid-1860's.

5721 Main Street, Individual Inventory # HO-369

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 5721 Main Street faces north on the southwest corner of Main Street and Furnace Avenue. The original structure has been added onto several times but many important early features still remain. The house is constructed of 5:1 common bond brick that is currently painted red, and has a steeply pitched, side-gabled roof that is now covered with asphalt shingles. A massive interior end chimney is centered on the east wall of the original structure and a slightly smaller chimney is located just to the rear of the ridge of the roof on the western wall, but this one intrudes into the adjoining building (HO-370) and may actually serve that building. A story-and-a-half, full-width, shed roofed frame addition extends off the rear of the house creating a salt-box effect. A large short square chimney is located towards the rear of the addition on the western wall. This house adjoins the structure at 5723 Main Street on the west.

The three-bay front façade of the structure has a centered door and two windows on the first story, and three windows directly above the first story openings on the second story. The door is slightly to the left of center, implying that it enters into a room rather than a central hall. The two windows on the first floor, one on either side of the door, are original 9/6 wood sash. The three windows on the second story are all replacement vinyl with snap-in muntins. The front entry was originally surmounted by a transom which has since been removed. A makeshift aluminum hood currently covers the door. All the windows and the entry are surmounted by flat brick arches which, along with a simple corbelled brick cornice, comprise the only decoration on this façade. There are two pedimented gabled dormers in the roof with 1/1 vinyl windows. Two flat arches below the first story, one on either side of the front door, indicate that there were originally windows into the basement on the front façade.

There are no existing outbuildings associated with this structure and the back yard has been paved for a parking lot. This is a significant building which probably dates to the 1820's or 1830's when Main Street was the Washington turnpike. The building, a residential rental, is in fair condition and many original elements remain. However, the replacement of the second story windows indicates that the original 9/6 windows on the first floor may be in danger, and according to the resident, the building suffers from landlord neglect.

5723 and 5725 Main Street, Individual Inventory # HO-370

This six-bay, two-story structure adjoins the western side of the dwelling at 5721 Main Street. The structure actually contains two two-story units, each three bays wide. The side-gabled roof is currently covered with asphalt shingles and is pierced by three chimneys – one on either end of the structure and one directly in the center, presumably where a dividing wall divides the two spaces. The 5:1 common bond brick has been painted red and a corbelled brick cornice, almost identical to the one found on 5721, decorates the roof/wall junction across the entire front façade.

The eastern-most three-bay unit contains a door in the central bay on the first floor flanked by two 2/2 windows. Three 6/6 windows occupy the second story. A single story hipped roof porch runs across these three bays. The porch has square posts with chamfered corners and decorative brackets very similar to the side porch observed on 5721. This portion of the building is currently a residential rental.

The western-most three-bay unit is commercial space on the first floor with residential space on the second floor. The central bay on the first floor is a large garage-type opening with a header brick lintel. It currently contains a large single light window and an entry door. There is a window on either side of the large opening. The one to the left of the central bay is the size of the window openings next door though the original window has been replaced by a single large pane of glass; the window to the right of the central bay has been enlarged to accommodate a large single pane shop window. On the second story there are three original 6/6 windows. This building probably dates to the second quarter of the 19th century.

5737-5739 Main Street, Individual Inventory # HO-317

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This large structure faces north on the south side of Main Street. HO-319 sits only feet away from its western wall and a non-contributing duplex sits to the east. This building, referred to as the Tilghman Grocery Store and House in the original inventory form, has been seriously altered over the years and now serves as an apartment building housing five units. Twin front-gabled, three-bay, two-story sections face the street and are connected by a one bay wide cross-gabled hyphen, the front of which is flush with the front-gabled sections. The front-gabled sections are four or five bays deep. Attached to the rear of the east-most section is another large two-story cross-gabled section that is two bays deep and two bays wide. The frame building has a stone foundation which is currently covered with cement in certain areas; wooden German siding was being covered with vinyl when the building was surveyed in 2003. All windows have been replaced with double hung 1/1 vinyl units and all the doors are also replacements. Patterned shingles and arched four-light windows in the gables have been replaced with vinyl look-alikes. The two identical front-gabled sections are both three bays wide with entries in the central bays flanked by a window on either side in the first story, and three windows across the second story. Single-story pedimented entry porticos with square posts shelter both front entrances. The single-bay, cross-gabled hyphen has a single window in the first story and an engaged porch on the second story with a modern iron railing. The building does not show up on the 1878 Hopkins map of Elkridge and a construction date of ca. 1880-1890 seems appropriate.

5741 and 5745 Main Street, Individual Inventory # HO-319

This interesting dwelling faces north on the south side of Main Street. The original two-story, five-bay, single-pile masonry structure has had one brick addition and several frame additions to the rear of the building. Large interior end chimneys frame the side-gabled roof which is pierced by two gabled dormer windows on both the front and rear facades. The cornice is decorated with modillions and dentils, decoration which is repeated on the single-story, full-width, pedimented front porch. The building was divided into a duplex more than 100 years ago and is still used as a double residence.

The front (north) façade has been stuccoed and painted two different shades of gray. The fenestration of the first story shows the alterations which occurred around the end of the 19th century when the building was converted into a duplex. The eastern part of the building retains the original fenestration – two windows in the easternmost two bays and a door in what would have been the center bay. But the western half of the first story has been altered and the original two window openings have been replaced by two narrower windows flanking another door. On the second story, four windows were originally aligned over the original four window openings on the first story. All of the original windows in the front façade have been replaced with vinyl windows which are all 1/1 sliding sash. The door in the original centered entry is a Queen Anne-era replacement with a single light transom. All of the windows and the doors have heavy rectangular wood lintels. The two gabled roof dormers have raking cornice detail in the pediment but the windows themselves are vinyl replacements. The cornice has delicate modillion and dentil detail reminiscent of the Greek Revival era. The single-story, full-width, pedimented front porch dominates the front façade, and the modillion and dentil decoration is repeated in the raking cornice of the pediment. Four slender Tuscan style columns support the porch and a pierced Queen Anne-era balustrade on the eastern half of the building. The balustrade on the western half of the building has been replaced and is currently composed of pressure treated 2x4's with 1x1 balusters. The house is in fair to good condition and is dated to ca. 1840 based on exterior Greek Revival details and interior construction techniques.

5749 and 5753 Main Street, Individual Inventory # HO-320

This interesting and much altered building faces north on the south side of Main Street almost directly across from the Levering Road intersection. To the east is HO-319, The Tilghman-Ferraro House, while HO-496, The Lineberg House, is located immediately to the west. Originally, the brick building was three stories high and four bays wide. It was two rooms deep, but the back half of the structure was only two stories high with a dropped shed roof; a side-gabled roof covered the front three-story half of the structure. The house has 5:1 common bond walls, currently painted red, two interior end chimneys, one on each gable end,

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and a stone foundation. A corbelled brick cornice runs across the front of the building, and the first and second story window and door openings have gauged brick flat arches. The roof is currently covered with asphalt shingles. The only remaining original windows are the four 3/3 wood sash in the third story of the western half of the house (two on the front façade and two on the rear); all other windows and doors are modern replacements. The house is presently divided in half for two separate dwellings, and the eastern part of the house has a very large two-story, two-bay wide, four-bay deep frame addition on the east and rear facades. The original portion of the structure is dated to ca. 1830.

5757 Main Street, Individual Inventory # HO-496

This two-story, four-bay structure faces north on the south side of Main Street across from the Levering Avenue intersection. The Pocock-Rodgers House, HO-320, occupies the lot to the east and The Gonzales House, HO-321, is located to the west. A front-gabled roof of asphalt shingles is pierced by three small, square, brick chimneys, all aligned along the ridge of the roof. The frame structure is currently covered by asbestos siding and has a stone and brick foundation. Three building phases are apparent from the exterior. The original building was constructed only two rooms deep on a stone foundation. A two-story, one-room-deep section on a brick foundation was then added across the rear of the house. Finally, a single-story, shed roofed, frame addition again extended the house to the rear. The building has been divided into three apartments since at least the 1970's and it is probable that the house was originally constructed as a duplex. The front (north) façade has four openings on each floor, all vertically aligned. Entry doors occupy the end bays on the first floor with two windows in the center two bays, and four windows across the second story. There is a small, square, four-light window in the gable end. All the windows are 2/2. A single-story, full-width, front porch supported by square posts with chamfered corners and no balustrade accents the front of the house. The porch floor is cement, and the foundation of the porch is either cement or stone covered with cement. Based on the form and materials used, this building is dated to the late 19th century.

5761 Main Street, Individual Inventory # HO-321

This two-story, three-bay, frame house faces north on the south side of Main Street and is presently in very good condition, though many original elements have been covered or replaced. The Lineberg House, HO-496, is located to the east and the Kloman Building, HO-327, occupies the lot to the west. The house currently has a T-plan with the front two-story, single-pile, side-gabled section intersected by a two-story cross-gabled addition on the rear. A single-story, shed roofed, frame addition was made to the back of the cross-gabled section. The frame structure is currently covered with asbestos siding over clapboards, and rests on a stone foundation in the front and cinderblocks in the rear beneath the shed roofed addition. A single, small, interior brick chimney is located at the ridge of the side-gabled roof. Two two-light triangle shaped windows are found in the east and west gables. With the exception of these two windows, all of the others are 1/1 vinyl replacements, and the door is a modern glazed and paneled variety. A single-story, full-width, front porch sheltered by a hipped roof and supported by four square posts with chamfered corners decorates the front façade. Based on both physical and documentary evidence, a date of ca. 1875 is assigned to this building, which is still a private residence.

5765 Main Street, Individual Inventory #HO-327

The Kloman Building at 5765 Main Street faces north on the south side of the street. It is bounded to the east by HO-321, The Gonzales House, and a large open lot to the west. A store and post office run by the Earp family occupied space on the first story of the building in the late 19th century, and the rest of the building was used as their home. Today the entire building is a private residence. This two-story frame building was built in several stages and has three different roof lines. On the front façade, the building is four bays wide with a front-gabled roof over the eastern most two bays, and a side-gabled roof over the western most portion. Another front-gabled (running north-south) section is located behind the side-gabled section to the west of the other front-

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gabled section. The entire roof is covered with asphalt shingles, while the walls of the building are covered with asbestos siding. The building rests on a stone foundation. All portions of the roof boast a wide eave overhang and cornice returns on the gable ends. The front-gabled section of the house on the east has white corner boards. There are three square brick chimneys, each one centered along the ridge of a different roof line. All the windows in the house are 1/1 vinyl replacements with the exception of four four-light fixed shop windows located in the western portion of the front façade and an arched four-light window in an east-facing gable. Three porches adorn the front façade – two separate first story porches, one over the shop entrance and one over the dwelling entrance, and a second story porch on the eastern half of the building. J. Earp is indicated as owning a building in approximately this location on the 1878 Hopkins map. This evidence, combined with the remaining original decorative details and overall form, makes it reasonable to date this building to c.1878.

5773 Main Street, Individual Inventory # HO-461

This two-story, two-bay, T-plan dwelling, referred to as the Hobbs House on the original inventory form, has been heavily modernized, but dates to the mid to late 19th century. The house faces north on the south side of Main Street close to the Railroad Avenue intersection. The frame dwelling has a side-gabled roof on the front two-story, single-pile section with a rear two-story, double-pile, cross-gabled wing behind it. A single-story, one-room, gable roofed addition extends the house even further to the rear. The structure is covered with vinyl siding, and the roof has a relatively recent covering of asphalt shingles. All the windows are 1/1 sliding sash wood units. A simple, hipped roofed, single-story, full-width front porch is the only decoration on the house. The porch is supported by three square, wood posts with chamfered corners on a poured in place concrete floor and lacks a balustrade. The form of this building – two-story, two-bay, single-pile frame structure with a two-story, single-pile rear wing – is common in Elkridge. It seems likely that this building was constructed between 1860 and 1878. It does not appear on the 1860 Martenet map of Elkridge Landing but is shown on the 1878 Hopkins map of the town.

5777 Main Street, Individual Inventory # HO-146

The house at 5777 Main Street was recorded in the 1970's as the Stempner House and even then it was difficult to tell what the original structure looked like. Today the structure has been divided into apartments and is owned by two separate people [according to a will cited in the 1970's inventory form, the house was a double house by 1895]. The frame building is five or six bays wide and two stories tall with a side-gabled roof and a cross-gabled wing on the western end of the building. Several odd alterations have been made to the building including extending the center two bays of the building forward several feet and adding two bay windows. A one-story, shed roofed enclosure on the front of the building, and several shed and gable roofed additions to the rear add to its confused appearance. A single-story, shed roofed porch over the eastern 1/3 of the building is built of modern lumber. An asphalt shingle roof, vinyl siding, and all vinyl windows complete the modernization of the exterior. It is impossible to say at this point which part of the building came first, but part of it in some form may date to the late 19th century.

5782 Main Street, Individual Inventory # HO-498

This large and much expanded dwelling faces south on the northeast corner of Main Street and Railroad Ave. It is in fairly good condition but new owners are in the process of modernizing it. The original dwelling had a square massed plan but a series of additions have been made to the rear, enlarging the building. The two-story, four-bay, frame structure was originally two rooms deep with a hipped roof pierced by two interior brick chimneys. A two-story, single-pile, frame addition was made to the rear of the building, and a one-story, single-pile, frame addition was added onto that. The entire roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the original hipped roof portion has a wide, though unadorned, eave overhang. The front (south) façade is four bays wide with a full façade two-story porch. On the first floor, a window is located in the left bay followed by the main entry door in the second bay. A transom and sidelights with multicolored glass panes decorate this opening.

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A large bay shop window with a flat paneled apron below occupies the next bay, and another door, glazed and paneled with a clear single light transom, completes the first floor. On the second floor, a door onto the porch occupies the left bay with three windows completing the façade. All of the ordinary windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements with snap-in six pane muntins in the top sash. The transoms, sidelights, and large shop window are attractive artifacts of the Victorian era. The first story of the front façade is clad in vinyl siding while the second story is covered with wood shingles like the rest of the main block. The full-façade, two-story front porch has square wood supports that are currently wrapped in vinyl. The first story has no balustrade while the second story has a solid balustrade also clad in vinyl. The porch floor and steps ascending to it are poured in place concrete, supposedly dating to 1913 when the house was shifted to its present location to allow the construction of Railroad Avenue. The entire foundation and basement of the house was also constructed of concrete at this time. Like many other buildings in Elkrige, the McCauley House seems to have been used for both commercial and domestic purposes during the late 19th – early 20th century; today its use is solely commercial. The building is not shown on the 1860 Martenet map but does appear on the 1878 Hopkins map

5766 Main Street

This two-story, two-bay, T-plan dwelling faces south on the north side of Main Street, and is currently vacant and in failing condition. It looks very similar in form and plan to 5773 Main Street, the Hobbs House, located diagonally across the street. Two other heavily modernized versions of the same plan are found on the north side of Main Street east of the Levering Avenue intersection. The McCauley House at 5782 Main Street is located on the lot to the west while another house at 5764 Main is located only a foot away from this dwelling's eastern wall. A side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles shelters the single-pile, two-story, two-bay front portion of the house while a two-story, single-pile, cross-gabled wing extends from the rear. The frame dwelling's exterior is covered with asbestos siding over wood shingles. All the window and door openings are boarded up. A single-story, full-width front porch accents the front of the house. The hipped roof is supported by square posts with chamfered corners and decorated with Victorian scroll brackets, and it shelters a poured in place concrete floor. A solid balustrade is currently covered with asbestos siding. The asbestos siding and wood shingles are missing from the northwest corner of the rear wing, and the resulting opening is the most interesting portion of the house. Both the corner post and the sill are visible, along with a piece of diagonal corner bracing. The corner post is sash sawn lumber and is joined to the sill below by a pegged mortise and tenon joint. The rear of the inside wall is also visible showing the sawn lath and the remains of plaster keys. This structure may be one of the ones shown on the north side of Main Street belonging to either J. Rolls or J. Miller on the 1878 Hopkins map, and the pegged mortise and tenon construction with the sash sawn lumber indicates a date of no later than c. 1875.

5764 Main Street

This structure faces south on the north side of Main Street and is flanked by HO-371 (Kyne's Store) on the east while the small two-bay structure at 5766 Main sits only a couple of feet from the western wall. The original frame, two-story, four-bay, single-pile, tri-gable dwelling has had two major additions onto the rear of the building and has been divided into apartments. The original portion of the structure has a brick foundation while the additions both rest on cinderblock foundations. The four windows across the second story of the front façade are all vinyl replacements. The entry door is located on the first story in the second bay from the left; it is glazed and paneled with three horizontal lights over three horizontal panels and is sheltered by a shed roofed entry portico supported by two plain, square, wood posts. Two windows to the right of the door are 1/1 wood double hung sash, while a large single pane fixed picture window has replaced the original window to the left of the door. There are no windows on the west façade of the original part of the structure, probably because it sits so close to the neighboring building. The first intersecting gable roofed rear addition is two stories high, two bays wide and two bays deep. Another larger, two-story, three bay deep addition with the same roof line was made to the rear of the first addition. This building probably dates to ca. 1910.

5762 Main Street, Individual Inventory # HO-371

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This dwelling, recorded as Kyne's Store in the 1970's, faces south on the north side of Main Street and is flanked by the tri-gable dwelling at 5764 Main on the west and HO-368, Boyle's Tavern on the east. The two-story, three-bay, side-gabled structure has been heavily modernized on the exterior. The frame structure is clad in vinyl siding while the side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. All of the windows in the house are vinyl replacements. A large interior end chimney is located on the eastern wall of the structure and it has either been extensively repointed or entirely rebuilt. A large rear addition may be relatively early; the addition is actually four bays wide (one wider than the front portion of the house) and one room deep and is capped by a gable roof parallel to the one on the front of the house. On the front façade, the original four paneled entry door and transom are located in the left-most bay, a window has been replaced with a modern glazed and paneled steel door in the center bay, and a large vinyl floor-to-ceiling window is located in the right bay. There are three windows across the second story; the left-most one also has a jib door beneath it. A front porch that has been almost entirely redone also adorns this façade. The floor of the full-width porch is stone but the supports are currently vinyl Doric columns. The first story has no balustrade, but an iron balustrade currently runs around the perimeter of the flat roof at the second story level. This side-hall-plan structure was probably built around 1855 and was used for both commercial and domestic purposes in the mid to late 19th century. Today, the entire building is a private residence.

5760 Main Street, Individual Inventory # HO-368

The structure at 5760 Main Street was recorded in the 1970's as Boyle's Tavern dating to the early 1800's. It faces south on the northwest corner of the Main Street and Levering Avenue intersection. Kyne's Store, HO-371, is located immediately to the west. This interesting two-story, six-bay, brick structure is one of only two remaining examples of Flemish bond brickwork in Elkrige (the other being the owner's house in the Elkrige Furnace complex). Unfortunately, it has been heavily modernized and altered. Built in at least four stages, the existing structure is composed of two brick sections built side by side and two large rear frame additions. The side-by-side brick sections both have side-gabled roofs covered with asphalt shingles, but a slight difference in height yields two different rooflines. Each brick section boasts a single interior square brick chimney. The building has been divided into apartments and office space and the original detailing has been either concealed or removed. The original structure is comprised of the western-most two-story, three-bay section which boasts the Flemish bond brickwork. There are two windows in the second story of this section and two windows and a door on the first story. All of the windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements. The second story windows have header brick lintels while the first story windows and door are capped with gauged flat brick arches. All of the original window sills have been replaced with modern brick. The existing door is glazed and paneled with a transom, and while neither of these elements is original, the opening is an original door opening. The eastern-most two-story, three-bay section has 7:1 common bond brickwork on the front façade. Three windows decorate the second story while a central entry flanked by a window on each side completes the first story. All of the windows and the door opening in this portion of the building are capped by gauged flat brick arches, and, as in the original part of the building, the windows are all vinyl replacements and the sills have been replaced with modern brick. The existing door is glazed and paneled with six lights over two vertical panels, and has a four light transom. Again, though neither of these elements is original, the opening is. There is virtually no evidence left to date this building but the presence of the Flemish bond on the earliest portion indicates a date of no later than the first quarter of the nineteenth century for that section. The section with 7:1 common bond probably dates to no earlier than 1850 but could be as late as the 1870's.

5416 Main Street, Individual Inventory # HO-508

According to the 1970's inventory form, this building was built in 1906 as the Elkrige Country Club. The single-story frame building with a side-gabled roof has had many additions and alterations over the years, and although it is in very good condition, continued alterations and modernizations have all but destroyed the historic integrity of the building. All of the windows are vinyl

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replacements, the exterior of the frame building has been covered with wood shingles, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front of the building is now the west façade, facing Levering Avenue, which holds a bumped out triangular bay containing the front entry door. An early 20th century photograph of the building shows a wide wrap around porch supported by simple Doric style columns running along the south and west facades. This porch has been enclosed and reworked and the columns are gone. The only exterior feature that looks at all like it did in the early 20th century is the steeply pitched gable roof with two dormers. The defining feature of the interior space was the single large hall where gatherings and dinners were held. Today, that space has been partitioned and the entire building is used as a flower shop.

5738 Main Street

This two-story, two-bay, frame dwelling has the same form as several other buildings along Main Street and Railroad Avenue and probably also dates to the mid to late 19th century. It faces south on the north side of Main Street in between HO-508, the old Elkrige Country Club, and an auto repair facility. Like the other houses of this form, this one has been altered and heavily modernized. The house has a side-gabled roof, currently covered with asphalt shingles, over the front part of the house (a single room deep), an intersecting gable roof over a two-story, single bay deep section on the rear, and a two-story, one room deep, three bay wide addition with another side-gabled roof extending from the rear. Several other small frame additions have been made to the east façade of the house. A single-story, hipped roof porch runs the full width of the front façade. The original supports, balustrade and floor have all been replaced with modern lumber. The house is covered with asbestos siding and all of the windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements. It is a private residence and is in good, though altered, condition.

5720 Main Street

Originally, this two-story, two-bay frame dwelling had the same form as 5738 Main Street, located two or three lots to the west. A side-gabled roof covers the front two-story, single room deep section, while a one room deep, two-story section with a parallel gable roof extends from the rear. This parallel gabled section is one bay wider than the front section. A two-story, shed roofed addition extends the house further to the rear. The house probably originally had a hipped roof front porch similar to the ones found on 5738 Main and 5766 Main, but it has been enlarged to wrap around the east façade and enclosed. The windows in the house are 1/1 sliding sash units with storm windows. All portions of the roof, including the porch roof, are covered with asphalt shingles, and the entire exterior of the building is covered with wood shingles. A rusticated concrete block stovepipe chimney is located on the east façade of the rear parallel gabled section. Two garages, one cinderblock and one frame, are located behind the house. The house is used as a private residence and an auto repair business is operated out of the garages. Like the others of this form, the house probably dates to the mid to late 19th century.

RAILROAD AVENUE

5631 Railroad Avenue, Individual Inventory # HO-513

Recorded in the 1970's as the Stumpner Shingled Frame House, this dwelling faces west on the east side of Railroad Avenue, one lot south of Main Street. The two-story, four-bay, frame house sits on a stone foundation and has a side-gabled roof with a rear, cross-gabled, two-story wing. The structure is now clad in aluminum siding making its name a bit of a misnomer. An asphalt shingle roof, 1/1 vinyl replacement windows, and a concrete floored porch complete the modernization. An exterior, modern, brick chimney located on the east wall of the southernmost section of the house is either a new addition or it is an old chimney that has been entirely rebuilt. The house, still a private residence, is in very good condition. It does not appear on the 1860 Martenet map, but is shown on the 1878 Hopkins map so presumably it was constructed during that 18 year time period.

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5639 Railroad Avenue

This two-story, three-bay, gable-and-wing frame dwelling faces west on the east side of Railroad Avenue. A side-gabled roof covers what was originally a single-pile, two-bay section, while a front-gabled roof covers a double-pile, one-bay section on the south end of the building. A single interior brick chimney pierces the roof at the juncture of the two ridgelines. A two-story, shed roofed addition to the rear of the side-gabled section enlarged it to two rooms deep. The frame structure is currently covered with wood shingles painted white and capped with an asphalt shingle roof. It rests on a brick foundation.

The front façade has a central entry on the first floor flanked by a window on each side. Three windows adorn the second floor, and a single window is located in the front facing gable. All of the windows are sliding sash vinyl replacements with snap in muntins in a 2/2 configuration. The front door is glazed and paneled and enters into a small entry vestibule. The gable end is decorated with cornice returns, while a single-story, hipped roof front porch across the northernmost two bays completes the front façade. The porch is supported by Doric style columns and has a simple wooden balustrade with square balusters. Still used as a private residence, this building was probably built ca. 1880.

5671 Railroad Avenue, Individual Inventory # HO-512

This property was recorded in the 1970's as "O'er the Spring." It faces west on the east side of Railroad Avenue flanked by 5655 and 5681 Railroad Avenue. The form of the building is unchanged since it was recorded in the 1970's; it remains a two-story, three-bay, single-pile, frame dwelling with an unusual parapeted roof and projecting entry bay. Stylistically, the house is most closely related to the Italianate family. Two frame additions have been made to the rear of the building. The full-width, single-story front porch retains its unique shingle and dentil detailing at the cornice line, and the striking four panel front door remains. The house is now clad in vinyl German-style siding, but the 2/2 windows on the original section remain. The windows in the rear additions are now vinyl replacements. A decorative iron picket style fence remains along the street and the south property line. This fence is probably original, or at least a very early addition, to the house and is an important characteristic of the property. The house is in very good condition and the vinyl German siding is an improvement over the asphalt or asbestos shingles which covered the building in the 1970's. This building, a private residence, probably dates to the late 1870's or early 1880's.

5679 Railroad Avenue

This two-story, three-bay, frame structure rests on a stone foundation on the east side of Railroad Avenue facing the tracks. A steeply pitched, side-gabled roof features a central cross gable and a stovepipe brick chimney at the ridge. A rear, cross-gabled wing gives the house an L-plan. A single-story, shed roofed addition on a cinderblock foundation (originally a porch, now enclosed) is inset into the L on the rear of the house. The house is now clad in vinyl and the roof in asphalt shingles. The side-hall-plan house features a door in the north-most bay and two windows on the first story of the front façade, and three vertically aligned windows on the second story. A window is also located in the central cross gable. A single-story, full-width, hipped roof porch completes the front façade. The porch is supported by four square posts that are now covered in vinyl, lacks a balustrade, and has a concrete floor. All of the windows on the front of the house are 1/1 vinyl replacements; the front door is also a replacement. On the other facades of the house some 2/2 windows remain, and there are two 6-light fixed or awning style windows in the basement on the rear façade. In the front yard of the house there is the remains of a stone retaining wall and a stone step which are both slowly being consumed by the yard. There are no outbuildings on the property, but a closed well is located directly behind the house. This private residence probably dates to ca. 1880.

5681 Railroad Avenue

This two-story, two-bay frame structure faces west on the east side of Railroad Avenue. Originally, it had the same form as several

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other buildings noted on Main Street. A side-gabled roof covers the front single pile, while a cross-gabled roof covers a full-width, two-story, rear wing one room deep. A two-story, shed roofed frame addition one bay wider than the front of the house has been made to the rear of the dwelling. The building is clad in vinyl siding and the roof on the house is asphalt shingle. An interior brick stovepipe chimney emerges from the intersection of the side and cross-gabled roofs. The original portion of the building rests on a stone foundation, while the rear shed roofed addition has a concrete foundation. A single-story, full-width front porch has square posts with chamfered corners supporting a hipped, standing seam metal roof. The porch lacks a balustrade and has a concrete floor, but features decorative brackets at the post/roof junction. All of the windows in the house are vinyl replacements. There are two modern aluminum sheds behind the house and the brick foundation remains of another outbuilding. A private residence in good, though altered, condition, this house probably dates to ca. 1880.

5683 and 5691 Railroad Avenue, Individual Inventory # HO-511

These two houses were recorded together in the 1970's as William Bian's Two Frame Houses. According to the inventory form, both were two-story, two-bay frame structures with side-gabled roofs and cross-gabled rear wings, much like several other buildings recorded on Main Street and Railroad Avenue. However, both have been altered several times and neither looks much like it did originally. 5683 Railroad Avenue, called the William Gray House on the original inventory form, has had a shed roofed addition made to the rear of the building, and a single-story, one-bay, two room deep addition made to the north end of the house. The fenestration has also been altered on the front of the house by reducing the size of the second story window above the door. A shed roofed porch with square wood posts runs the full-width of the front façade. The structure has aluminum siding, an asphalt shingle roof, and all vinyl replacement windows. It is a private residence and probably dates to ca. 1878.

The two-story, three-bay, frame structure at 5691 Railroad Avenue looks more like an early twentieth century tri-gable with several rear additions. The original portion of the house has a rusticated concrete block foundation and rusticated concrete block porch supports on the full-width front porch. A second story cross-gabled projecting center bay rests on the front porch roof. The house has aluminum siding, an asphalt shingle roof, and vinyl windows. The original form states that it has had additions made to every façade. A large cinderblock building with what appears to be a reused gambrel roof is located south of the house and is not considered contributing. The house is a private residence but some sort of contracting business is operated from the property and a large amount of machinery fills the backyard. The house may date to ca. 1910.

5758 and 5756 Railroad Avenue

This interesting property is located on a hill above the 90-degree bend in Railroad Avenue. The dwelling faces north on the southwest side of the road close to the railroad tracks. Originally a single family dwelling probably dating to ca. 1880, the house has been divided into a duplex. The two-story, four-bay, double-pile, frame structure rests on a brick foundation. A hipped roof clad in standing seam metal caps the original massed plan structure which is currently wrapped in asbestos siding. Two interior, corbelled brick chimneys pierce the east and west slopes of the roof. Elaborate sawn decoration adorns the wide band of cornice trim on the north, east, and west facades. Similar decorative trim adorns the single-story, full-width, hipped roof front porch. The posts, balustrade, and floor of the porch have all been replaced, but the original roof structure with exposed rafter tails and trim remains. Two entries are located in the end bays on the first story; it is hard to say which, if either, is original. All of the windows in the house are vinyl replacements. A large two-story, two room deep addition has been made to the rear of the building. A small frame garage is located close to the east property line behind the building and a very large metal warehouse type building is located behind the house sheltering some type of auto related business.

5760 Railroad Avenue

This unassuming, two-story, frame duplex actually contains the remains of the only surviving Elkridge schoolhouse. Elkridge

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historian and property resident Leah Frazier reports that Railroad Avenue was originally known as Schoolhouse Lane and that two earlier schoolhouses located closer to Main Street on Railroad Avenue were demolished before this one was built around 1900. As it stands now, the building bears little resemblance to the school of its past. As it was originally built, the school was only one story high and was divided in half to form two large rooms. A small cupola or bell tower containing the bell supposedly perched on the rooftop. When the building was no longer used as a school, the roof was raised and a second story added, the bell was removed, and the building was renovated to serve as residential rental property. Ms. Frazier believes this happened as early as the 1930's. Vinyl siding, an asphalt shingle roof, and replacement vinyl windows in the eastern half of the duplex disguise its original identity. The only visible exterior feature remaining from the building's use as a school are the large 9/9 windows on the first story of the western half of the building. The three windows located on the front of the house and four more along the western façade must have provided students with ample natural light.

5770 Railroad Avenue

This two-story, tri-gable dwelling faces north on the south side of Railroad Avenue at the curve in the road. The single-pile, three-bay, frame structure is currently clad in asbestos siding, rests on a brick foundation and has a two-story, single-pile, cross-gabled rear wing. A small, single-story, shed roofed addition extends from the rear of the wing. The asphalt shingle roof is pierced by two interior square brick chimneys, one on the rear slope of the side-gabled portion of the structure and one at the ridge of the cross-gabled wing. The three-bay front façade has a central entry on the first story and three vertically aligned windows on the second story. The front door is a modern glazed and paneled replacement covered with a modern aluminum storm door, and all of the windows in the house are 1/1 wooden sash covered with aluminum storm windows. A single-story, full-width, hipped roof porch adorns the front façade. Elliptical arches between the supports and a solid balustrade are all clad in asbestos, as are the supports themselves. There are large diamond shaped vents in the gables of the side-gabled section, and all four gable peaks are topped with hip knobs and finials. A small, frame, one-story garage is located in the northwest corner of the property. The house is a private residence probably dating to ca. 1890.

5793 Railroad Avenue

This two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling rests on a stone foundation and faces west on the east side of Railroad Avenue close to the intersection with Paradise Avenue. A side-gabled roof covers the front, single-pile section, and a full-width, two-story, single-pile rear wing with a shed roof extends the house to the rear. A single-story, shed roofed addition on the rear of the wing is probably an enclosed porch. Two brick, interior, square, stovepipe chimneys project from the roof, one at the center of the ridge of the side-gabled section, and one centrally located in the rear wing. The front façade boasts a central entry on the first floor flanked by a window on either side, and two windows on the second story vertically aligned over the first story windows. All of the windows in the house are 1/1 vinyl replacements. The front door is a modern flush door with three lights, and is covered by an aluminum screen door. A single-story, full-width, hipped roof front porch has been heavily modernized with a concrete foundation and floor, and a modern iron balustrade and support posts. The exterior of the house is covered with vinyl siding and the roof is capped with asphalt shingles. This private residence probably dates to ca. 1890.

5795 Railroad Avenue

This two-story, four-bay, frame structure faces south on the northeast corner of Railroad and Paradise Avenues. The main part of the structure rests on a stone foundation and has a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof. Originally, a two-story, cross-gabled wing extended from the center of the rear of the building. This wing has been added onto on both its east and west sides making this back section of the house wider than the front section. These additions are both on cinderblock foundations. An interior brick stovepipe chimney rises from the center of the ridge of the side-gabled section. Currently, there are two entrances in the two end

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bays on the first story, but it is unclear if this was originally a double house. The house is sheathed in vinyl siding and most of the windows are 1/1 vinyl, though several are 1/1 wood. A single-story, full-width, hipped roof front porch completes the front façade, although the supports, balustrade, and floor are all recently replaced with modern pressure treated lumber. The building is still a residence and probably dates to ca. 1890.

5797 Railroad Avenue

Facing south on the north side of Railroad Avenue as it approaches Furnace Avenue, this two-story, frame dwelling rests on a brick foundation and has several rear additions. The fenestration has been heavily altered but the original form was nearly identical to the house next door, the John Caples House, and to several other houses in the neighborhood. A side-gabled asphalt shingle roof over the front single pile is intersected by a rear cross-gabled wing and pierced at the center of the ridge by a brick stovepipe chimney. The fenestration has been heavily altered, with a large, single pane, fixed picture window on the first story front façade, and double windows on the east and west façades. All the windows in the house are 1/1 replacements and the siding is made of vinyl. A single-story, full-width front porch has a shed roof and rests on wood piers but the floor, supports and balustrade have all been replaced with modern lumber. A large frame garage/outbuilding is located behind the house. The house is still a private residence and probably dates to ca. 1890.

5799 Railroad Avenue, Individual Inventory # HO-517

Recorded in the 1970's as the John Caples House, this two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling on a brick foundation is very similar in form to several houses in the immediate vicinity. It faces south on the north side of the road, one house west of the intersection with Furnace Avenue. The side-gabled roof over the front single pile is intersected by a rear two-story, single-pile, cross-gabled wing which extends from the two western-most bays on the rear façade. A single brick stovepipe chimney projects from the center of the ridge of the side-gabled section. A central entry on the first story of the front façade is flanked by a window on either side, and two windows on the second story are vertically aligned over the first story windows. A single-story, hipped roof porch completes the front façade and retains some original elements that have been replaced on other buildings. The porch supports are square wood posts with chamfered corners, the porch floor is wood, and it rests on brick piers. The porch has no balustrade. The original windows in the house have been replaced with 1/1 vinyl units, and the house is clad in vinyl siding and capped by an asphalt shingle roof. A very large frame outbuilding clad in plywood with a gambrel roof is located behind the house. This private residence may date to ca. 1865.

PARADISE AVENUE

5776 Paradise Avenue, Individual Inventory # HO-516

Recorded in the 1970's as the Mrs. Fairbanks House, this large, double-pile, two-story frame house is probably one of the oldest houses still standing in this area of Elkridge. It is not, however, in good shape. The house rests on a stone foundation and faces east on the northwest corner of Railroad and Paradise Avenues and has been altered and added onto several times. The north façade of the frame structure is currently covered with wood shingles, as is the bay window on the front façade; the south façade, most of the east façade, and the rear façade are all covered with wood clapboards. The side-gabled asphalt shingle roof has a large central interior brick chimney at the ridge. The house was originally probably only one room deep and was enlarged with a full-width two-story addition on the rear fairly early on. When the addition was made, the existing gable roof was extended to cover it resulting in the rear slope of the roof being longer than the front slope. The asymmetry of the roof is compounded by the second-story bay window on the front façade which extends into the roof and is capped by a semi-conical hipped roof. A pedimented, parallel gabled projecting bay on the north façade, a two-story projecting single bay with a gable-on-hip roof on the rear façade,

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and a single story full-width gable and shed roofed addition on the rear are all later additions which add to the visual confusion of the structure. The front porch, recorded in the 1970's as having a hipped roof, has been the most severely altered. The single-story, full-width porch now has a shed roof and has been entirely enclosed and sheathed in vinyl siding. A modern metal faux-paneled door is centrally located on the front façade of the enclosed porch and is flanked by a 1/1 vinyl window on either side. Some original 6/6 windows remain in the house, though none appear to be in good condition. The windows in the front bay window are 1/1 wood and a few windows in the house are vinyl replacements; at least one window opening is covered only with plastic sheeting. Boxed cornice returns on the south gable end and the remnants of a corner board seem to imply that at one time the large old house was a fine and impressive structure. A private residence, the house is in fair condition and probably dates to the mid 19th century – it does appear on the 1860 Martenet map.

5775 Paradise Avenue

This two-story, four-bay, frame dwelling rests on a stone foundation facing north on the south side of Paradise Avenue. The house has an essentially gable-and-wing form with a front-gabled roof over the two east bays, and a side-gabled roof over the two west bays. A single-story, one room, shed roofed addition has been made to the west side of the house. There appears to be one remaining original 6/6 window on the second story of the house; all the other windows are 1/1 vinyl or aluminum. A single-story, hipped roof front porch covers the eastern-most three bays of the house. The porch supports are square wood posts with chamfered corners while the solid balustrade is clad in vinyl. The house is currently sheathed in vinyl and capped with an asphalt shingle roof. The private residence is in good condition and probably dates to ca. 1875.

5794 Paradise Avenue, Individual Inventory # HO-515

This two-story, three-bay, gable-and-wing dwelling was recorded in the 1970's as the Shipley House. The house is located near the end of Paradise Avenue on the north side and is set back from the road. A very large two-story, four-bay, frame addition on the east side of the house has vinyl siding and vinyl windows and completely detracts from any remaining historic integrity that the original portion of the house may have had. The original portion of the structure is clad in asbestos siding and has an asphalt shingle roof. All of the 2/2 windows noted in the original inventory form have been replaced with 1/1 vinyl units. This private residence is very altered but the original portion of the house probably dates to ca. 1875.

5792 Paradise Avenue

This unusual, two-story frame dwelling sits on a stone foundation on the north side of Paradise Avenue facing south. It is located directly in front of the Shipley House (5794) described above. It seems likely that the house was originally a four-room, side-gabled, I-house with two interior brick end chimneys onto which was added a large front-gabled eastern wing. This addition gives the house the look of a gable-and-wing form. It appears as if another addition was made to the west side of the wing resulting in an uneven front gable in which one side of the slope is much longer than the other. The house now has asbestos siding and an asphalt shingle roof. Some of the windows are 1/1 wood while some are vinyl replacements. The house has been heavily altered and is only in fair condition. An old camper, a large plywood shed, and several piles of stuff sheathed in tarps occupy the front yard and obscure the front of the house. The building, a private residence, probably dates to ca. 1890.

First Baptist Church, end of Paradise Avenue

The First Baptist Church faces north on the south side of Paradise Avenue adjacent to the railroad tracks. The existing building is a one story, front-gabled structure, six bays deep, constructed of cinderblock with a running bond brick veneer. A white steeple with a cross on the top is located at the front of the ridge of the roof. The front entrance is double glass doors with a Classical

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Revival broken pediment and door surround. The windows on both sides of the building are 1/1 wood with frosted or textured glass. Though the existing building is not particularly valuable architecturally, the First Baptist Church congregation has occupied this site since at least 1860 when a structure, labeled Bapt. Church, is noted on the Martenet map of the town. If it was originally an African-American congregation before 1860, as it primarily is today, then it would be one of the earlier African-American churches in the county.

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FURNACE AVENUE

The Elkrige Furnace Complex, Individual Inventory #'s HO-367, HO-273, and HO-503

The Elkrige Furnace Complex is made up of the six remaining buildings from the furnace operation that was carried on from the mid-18th century through the 1860's. The existing buildings are clustered around the intersection of Race Road and Furnace Avenue and all date to the first half of the 19th century. The furnace was operated by several different men during the 100+ years that it was in operation, including the Dorseys in the 18th century, the Ellicotts in the first part of the 19th century, and the Great Falls Iron Company at the end of its life in the 1860s. It was during the tenure of the Ellicott family that the existing buildings were constructed. These six buildings are a fraction of the number that existed in the early 19th century and no buildings remain from the 18th century operation of the furnace. Martenet's 1860 map of Elkrige Landing indicates that the Great Falls Iron Company owned all 18 of the buildings on both sides of Furnace Avenue from the intersection with Race Road down to the Railroad Avenue intersection. Unfortunately, nothing remains of the actual furnace except for a stone-lined earthen ramp in the woods along the river. Archaeological excavations in this area between Furnace Avenue and the riverbank would be highly informative.

The buildings standing today include the large brick, two-story, double-pile, side-passage Federal/Greek Revival residence of the furnace owner, constructed ca. 1835, and the two-story, five-bay, center-passage, brick company store and hotel or dormitory dating to the second quarter of the 19th century (these two buildings are recorded in the inventory as HO-367). Located on the east side of Furnace Avenue, the owner's house features Flemish bond and gauged brick jack arches on its principle (west) façade. Adjoining the house on the south side is the two-story company store and hotel or dormitory. This building is laid in 5:1 common bond, has a central passage, and a side-gabled roof. Architectural evidence suggests that it is possible that this building's principle façade was originally the east façade, facing the river. These two buildings have been carefully restored and are operated today as the Elkrige Furnace Inn, a dining and reception facility. Northwest of the owner's residence are two one-story, gable roofed outbuildings of dovetailed plank construction on stone foundations. One of these structures has a relatively high degree of interior finish with plaster walls, a brick floor, and Federal window and door trim. The other building has whitewashed walls and a dirt floor.

Across Furnace Avenue from the owners residence is a two-story, three bay, side-passage frame dwelling with a side-gabled roof (this structure is located at 5730 Furnace Avenue and is listed in the inventory as HO-273). A pedimented portico shelters the front entry and the single-pile depth is augmented by an original kitchen ell. The stylistic details of the house echo those used in the owner's house, though on a lesser scale, and this building was probably constructed ca. 1835 to house a manager or clerk associated with the furnace operation. Today the building is a private residence.

On Race Road, just west of Furnace Avenue is the Dixon Brick House (HO-503). This two-story, four-bay, single-pile brick building is laid up with 5:1 common bond. The window and door openings are capped with jack arches and two brick interior end chimneys bracket the low-pitched roof. A two-story, single-pile, frame addition was made to the rear of the building in the early 20th century. Architectural evidence suggests that this building has undergone many alterations and it appears as if the building was originally only one story. Built during the later years of the furnace operation, this building dates to ca. 1850 and served an unknown function. It has been used as a private dwelling for years but today is vacant and plans are underway to turn it into a small meeting reception facility by the operators of the Elkrige Furnace Inn.

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All six of these structures are listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Elkrige Furnace Complex. The nomination contains more detailed information on the owner's residence, the store and hotel or dormitory, and the two outbuildings.

5706 Furnace Avenue

This interesting building faces east on the west side of Furnace Avenue next to the southernmost of the Shinnamon Three Double Frame Houses. The small one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, frame house rests on a stone foundation and has a one bay wide, single-story, shed roofed addition running along the north end of the full depth of the house. The original portion of the structure has a side-gabled roof. The front door is located in the south bay with a 6/6 double hung window next to it and two 6/3 wood windows aligned above. There is one 6/6 window on the first story on the front façade of the addition and two 6/6 windows on the north façade of the addition. There are no windows on the south façade of the original structure. The entire structure is clad in cedar shingles and has an asphalt shingle roof. A small brick stovepipe chimney is located on the rear slope of the roof. A ¾ width, single-story, shed roofed front porch extends across the front of the original structure and half of the addition. The porch has three square wood support posts, a wood floor, and rests on cinderblock piers. A single-story, shed roofed addition also runs across the full-width of the rear of the structure. Most of this addition is a screened in porch. There is a one-seater, shed roofed, wood outhouse located behind the house; it is the only standing outhouse in Elkrige recorded to date. The structure appears vacant and is in poor condition; it probably dates to ca. 1875.

**5676 and 5678, 5682, and 5696 and 5698 Furnace Avenue,
Individual Inventory # HO-518**

These properties were recorded as the Shinnamon Three Frame Houses in the 1970's and given one inventory number. All three of the houses have the same form and all were originally double houses. All three structures are two-story, four-bay, double-pile, frame buildings that sit on stone foundations facing east on the west side of Furnace Avenue. All three have side-gabled roofs with large central cross gables on the front façade, and central interior brick chimneys at the ridge of the roof that serve both units. Each building features two front entrances and all three have some sort of front porch. The center building (5682 Furnace Avenue) is the most intact of the three, and has a single-story, full-width, front porch with a hipped roof, square posts with chamfered corners, and spindle bracket decoration. Two of the buildings are clad in cedar shingles and one is covered with asbestos siding; one building has a standing seam metal roof while the others have asphalt shingle roof coverings. Windows in the three structures are 2/2 and 6/6; two of the buildings have diamond shaped windows in the center cross gable. Two of the buildings are residential and in good condition, and one is vacant and in poor condition. They probably date to ca. 1875.

5674 Furnace Avenue

This is another two-story, two-bay frame dwelling on a stone foundation, identical in form to several other properties on Railroad Avenue and Main Street. This one faces east on the west side of Furnace Avenue next to Melville Methodist Episcopal Church. Like the others, a side-gabled roof covers the front single pile while a two room deep, two-story, cross-gabled wing extends from the rear. The original single-story, full-width, hipped roof front porch has been enclosed with vinyl siding; a modern door in the east façade of this enclosure now serves as the front entry of the house. The rest of the house is clad in asbestos siding and capped with an asphalt shingle roof. Two brick, stovepipe chimneys emerge from the roof, one at the point where the two ridgelines meet, and one at the back of the rear wing. The windows in the house are

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1/1 wood double hung units. A single-story, shed roofed addition on the rear of the house is probably an enclosed porch. The residence is in fair condition and probably dates to ca. 1875.

Melville Chapel, Individual Inventory # HO-383

The congregation of Melville Chapel United Methodist Church is the oldest in Elkrige. The existing building faces east on the west side of Furnace Avenue in between its intersections with Main Street and Railroad Avenue. The first chapel building was built in the 1790's, a second building was built in 1824 near present day Grace Episcopal Church, and the existing building was built in 1885. The Gothic Revival style church is actually frame construction with a brick veneer added in the 1940's. The church's intersecting, steeply pitched gables, tall, square tower, and Gothic arched windows are all notable features of the building. A cornerstone marked with the date 1885 is located in the front wall. A large cemetery is located behind the church and stretches back to Railroad Avenue. Many mid-19th century headstones are still legible and the mounding of the turf in several areas indicates that many unmarked graves are also present. The cemetery is not in good condition and many of the stones are displaced and broken.

5642 Furnace Avenue

This two-story, three-bay, tri-gable, frame dwelling sits on a stone foundation facing east on the west side of Furnace Avenue just north of the Melville Church property, across the street from a warehouse/commercial complex. A two-story, cross-gabled wing extends the house to the rear and several single story shed roofed additions have also been made to the rear of the building. The front façade has a central entry flanked by a window on either side and three windows vertically aligned along the second story. All of the windows in the house have been replaced with vinyl windows with snap-in muntins. The house is clad in vinyl siding and capped with an asphalt shingle roof. The only exception is the hipped roof of the single-story, full-width front porch which is standing seam metal. The porch supports and floor have recently been replaced with modern lumber. The structure has been renovated and converted into apartments. It probably dates to ca. 1890.

5701 Furnace Avenue

This two-story, four-bay, frame dwelling rests on a stone foundation facing west on the east side of Furnace Avenue. A side-gabled roof covers the front single pile, while a two-story, cross-gabled wing, also one room deep, extends from the back of the house. A two-story, single-pile addition with a shed roof was made to the rear of the cross-gabled wing. A brick, stovepipe chimney emerges from the center of the ridge of the front side-gabled section, while another is located at the ridge of the rear wing and another is found in the rear addition. There are two entrances located in the central two bays, both of which look like they originally had transoms. The house was probably originally a double house. The transoms are gone and the existing front doors are not original, but the original 6/6 double hung windows remain throughout the house. A hipped roof entry portico covers the two central entrance bays. It is unclear if it is original; certain parts of it, the metal pipe supports and the concrete floor, are certainly not. The house is sheathed in vinyl siding and capped with an asphalt shingle roof, but one nice original detail remains. Decorative wooden bargeboards decorate the gables of the front portion of the house; only the south end is fully intact. This residence is surrounded by the offices, storage facilities, and work yards of a large contracting company. The house probably dates to ca. 1875.

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MAIN STREET, WEST OF THE RAILROAD TRACKS

5600 Main Street, Individual Inventory # HO-497

This interesting and much altered building sits on the northeast corner of Brumbaugh and Main Streets right next to the railroad tracks. Several distinct building periods are evident from the exterior and it is difficult to say what the front façade of the original building was. The earliest portion of the building is the rear, two-story, brick section on a stone foundation which now fronts Brumbaugh Street. This part of the building has a side-gabled roof and a brick interior end chimney on the north wall. It is constructed of 5:1 common bond and has a corbelled brick cornice with brick dentils. The west façade of the building is two bays wide and the basement and first floor window openings are capped with jack arches while the second floor openings have plain wood lintels. Unfortunately, all of the windows have been replaced and the window openings altered in size to accommodate modern standard vinyl windows.

A large, two-story, brick addition was made to the south façade of the original building. This part of the building has a hipped roof with a wide eave overhang and is constructed of 5:1 common bond on a stone foundation. The west façade of this portion of the building has only one boarded up window in the basement level and a modern door. The east façade, on the other hand, is three bays wide with three windows openings capped by segmental brick arches on the second floor, and three openings capped by brick jack arches on the first floor. A large interior brick chimney is located on the east wall of this portion of the structure in between the center and northern-most bays.

Based on the fenestration, it seems likely that the front of the building was originally the east façade both on the earliest part of the building and on the hipped roof addition. Based on the brick cornice, the earliest part of the building (the section with the gabled roof) probably dates to the 1830's or 1840's while the two-story hipped roof brick addition probably dates to the 1850's or 1860's. The building appears vacant and is in poor condition.

5806 Main Street, Individual Inventory # HO-499

This building was originally a two-story, frame, gable-and-wing dwelling constructed around 1890. Several frame additions were made to the rear of the building and during the early 20th century a one story brick storefront was added to the front. The building faces south on the northwest corner of Main and Brumbaugh Streets. For many years this was the Elkridge Pharmacy. Many of the original 2/2 windows in the frame part of the building were in the process of being replaced with 1/1 vinyl units at the time of the survey. The one-story brick storefront extends approximately six feet from the front of the original frame building and wraps around the western façade. It has one large, fixed glass shop window, two 6/6 windows and two doors. It is built of running bond brick and has a flat parapetted roof. The original frame part of the building is covered with green painted wood shingles and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The building is in good condition and part of it is in use as a doctor's office.

5814 Main Street, Individual Inventory # HO-329

This fascinating building faces south on the north side of Main Street and is the third building west of the intersection with Brumbaugh Street. The three-story, five-bay, double-pile, brick building is built of 5:1 common bond and rests on a stone foundation. A low-pitched, side-gabled roof is pierced by four massive interior brick chimneys. Both the front and rear facades have matching corbelled brick cornices and jack arches over all window and door openings. The building is in the process of being renovated and is currently for sale. As a part of this renovation all of the original windows were unfortunately removed and replaced with vinyl units with snap-in muntins, but the sizes of the window openings were not altered. The

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entire third floor of this building was originally one large meeting space while the rest of the building was two two-story, two-bay dwelling units. Three entrances are located on the first floor of the front façade, one in the central bay and one in each end bay. The door in the westernmost end bay may be an original paneled door with a four light transom. This door leads into a narrow hall which contains the original stair running up to the third floor Masonic/Temperance Hall. The second and third floor windows are vertically aligned above the first floor openings, and it is unusual that the third floor window openings are larger (and were originally so) than the second floor openings. A two-story frame addition was made to the rear of the building in the early 20th century. A single-story, full-width, hipped roof front porch is not original to the building and confuses the simplicity of the façade. The porch currently has a solid balustrade covered with white painted shingles and six half-size Doric-style columns support the standing seam metal roof. The floor/foundation of the porch is concrete. This structure probably dates to ca. 1835-1845 and is an important example of mid-nineteenth century meeting space.

5828 Main Street, Individual Inventory #HO-500

This house, recorded as the Williams House in the 1970's inventory, faces south on the north side of Main Street. Now divided into apartments, it has not fared well in the years since it was first surveyed and most of the character-defining details of the house have been lost. The two-story, five-bay, frame dwelling rests on a stone foundation and has a variety of steeply pitched roof lines and attractive corbelled brick chimneys. Unfortunately, the decorative barge boards and wrap around front porch with scroll decoration and chamfered square posts, the main elements identifying this structure as belonging to the Folk Victorian genre, have been removed. A plain, gabled entry portico shelters the replacement modern steel door. Some of the windows are 1/1 wood while others have been replaced with 1/1 vinyl units. The house is wrapped in vinyl siding and the standing seam metal roof has been replaced with asphalt shingles. Half of the large front yard is now a dirt parking lot for the apartment residents and the elaborate gardens mentioned in the original inventory form have disappeared.

5834 Main Street, Individual Inventory # HO-501

This two-story frame house, known as Elkridge Springs, faces south on the north side of Main Street across the street from the intersection with Elkridge Heights Road. It is very similar in form and style to 5811 Main Street with its side-gabled roof, five-bay front façade with projecting central bay, and wall covering of unpainted cedar shakes. Elkridge Springs has its original 2/2 double hung wood windows on the second story of the front façade and the side facades and its original 2/4 double hung floor-to-ceiling windows on the first story of the front façade. It also has the original paneled double front doors with transom and sidelights, and square chamfered porch supports on the single-story, wrap around front porch. The balustrade of the porch has been replaced with a double metal rail. The cedar shakes have recently been replaced in kind and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The private residence is set well back from the street in comparison with its neighbors, and has a neat and expansive front yard. Probably dating to ca. 1880-1890, this house is in excellent condition.

5842 Main Street, Individual Inventory # HO-502

This interesting two-story frame dwelling faces south on the north side of Main Street. Recorded in the 1970's as the Kilby House, very little has changed on the exterior of the building though the condition has deteriorated. The two-story, three-bay, double-pile, frame dwelling has a side-gabled roof pierced by a large interior brick end chimney on the west end of the building on the front slope of the roof. Another smaller, square, brick, stovepipe chimney is located at the ridge of the roof towards the eastern end of the

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building. The construction materials of the foundation seem to indicate several additions to the original building. On the west façade, the front half (a single pile deep) has a stone foundation while the back half is brick, but on the east façade, the front half of the house has a brick foundation while the back half is cinderblock. The entire exterior of the house is clad in asbestos siding and the roof of both the house and single-story front porch is standing seam metal. Original 6/6 windows are still in place as is the original exterior beaded window trim. Without a more intensive interior investigation, it is difficult to pinpoint the construction date of this house or to determine what the original building looked like, but it is entirely possible that this is the same structure shown on the 1860 Martenet map as belonging to C. Rowles, and it may date several decades earlier, contemporary with the Dr. Hopkins House. It is a private residence still owned by Mrs. Kilbey, but she is quite elderly and the house is only in fair condition.

5846 Main Street, Individual Inventory # HO-504

This two-story, three-bay, tri-gable frame dwelling was recorded in the 1970's as the Mewshaw House. It faces south on the north side of Main Street to the west of the Kilbey House at 5842 Main. The original windows, 4/4 on the first story of the front façade and 2/2 elsewhere, remain and are in very good condition. The original four-panel front door with Italianate influences remains, as do the transom and sidelights, though the glass in the sidelights has been painted. The exterior of the building is clad in asbestos siding on a stone foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof. A concrete-floored front porch with a green plastic awning and aluminum posts shelters the front door. Based on the overall form, 2/2 and 4/4 windows, Italianate influenced door, and small single stovepipe chimney, this structure probably dates to ca. 1875. It is still a private residence and is in excellent condition.

5858 Main Street, Individual Inventory # HO-505

This interesting, two-story, four-bay, brick building faces south on the north side of Main Street close to the western edge of the survey district. Originally one room deep, the building has a side-gabled roof pierced by a massive interior central brick chimney. A corbelled brick cornice is nearly hidden by a modern gutter, and jack arches on the first story openings are obscured by a later porch. Jack arches are also found on the basement windows on the east and west facades. The building is constructed of 5:1 common bond though it is often irregular. Two entries in the end bays on the first story of the front façade appear to be original; the existing glazed and paneled doors are not. The two windows on the first story in the middle two bays are 2/2 double hung units. Second story original 6/6 double hung windows on the front façade are vertically aligned above the first story openings. A single-story, full-width, hipped roof front porch is not original to the building and has been extensively altered recently with the replacement of the posts, balustrade, and floor with modern lumber. The east and west facades are blank on the first and second stories, but have 6/6 windows in the basement level and 1/1 windows in the gable ends. A two-story, shed roofed, frame addition on a rusticated concrete block foundation is located on the north (rear) façade of the building and dates to 1928 according to the current owner. The building is currently painted white and has an asphalt shingle roof. It probably dates to ca. 1830-1840 and is currently a private residence in very good condition.

5869 Main Street

This two-story, five-bay, frame, gable-and-wing dwelling rests on a brick foundation facing north on the south side of Main Street at the western edge of the survey district. A single-story, hipped roof front porch is inset into the "L" on the front of the house. The balustrade and porch supports are decorative iron replacements. A central entry flanked by two windows on either side with five second story windows

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vertically aligned above is found on the front (north) façade. All of the windows are the original 2/2 double hung wood sash but the front door is not original. Original louvered, hinged shutters also remain. The pedimented front facing gable features a circular vent. An interior, corbelled brick chimney is located at the ridge of the roof in the middle of the side-gabled wing and another is located at the ridge of the roof in the middle of the front-gabled portion. A first story bay window is found on the western façade while a single-story, hipped roof porch extends along the full depth of the eastern façade. The porch roof is supported by Doric-style columns and has a low balustrade with square balusters. The exterior of the house is clad in unpainted cedar shakes and the roof is sheathed in wood shingles. Extensive slate fragments on the ground around the house indicate that the original roof was probably slate. The interior features door surrounds with bulls eye corner blocks, a marble mantle, paneled doors, original wood floors and plaster walls. A fire recently burned some of the interior of the second story but did no structural damage and only minor cosmetic damage. A new owner has recently purchased the house with plans to restore and sell it. This house was probably built ca. 1900 and is in good condition. Two outbuildings are located on the property, one, a frame building located directly behind the main house, may remain, but the other, a front-gabled frame garage on a rusticated concrete block foundation located across Main Street from the house, will be torn down for the construction of a new dwelling.

Laffey's Black Cemetery, Cemetery ID 38-5, located on the south side of Main Street

Supposedly associated with Mt. Zion Church (which is no longer standing at the site), this cemetery is located on a slope behind 5869 Main Street. There are a few small markers remaining but for the most part the graves are unmarked and the cemetery is completely overgrown. Local sources indicate that the cemetery dates to the mid-19th century. The only access to the site is now through private residential property.

5865 Main Street

This unusual two-story, frame dwelling sports the only gambrel roof in Elkridge. The building rests on a brick foundation facing north on the south side of Main Street. The gambrel roof is oriented perpendicular to the street and has a large cross-gabled dormer on both the east and west sides. The dormers each hold two 2/2 windows. The front façade of the house facing Main Street has a bay window with three 2/2 windows and a door on the first story. The door is sheltered by a small engaged porch with a solid balustrade and a plain square support post. Two 2/2 windows are located on the second story of the front façade. The building is clad in asbestos siding and has an asphalt shingle roof. A small, square, brick, stovepipe chimney is located approximately in the middle of the building. This building, a private residence, was probably constructed ca. 1900 and is in good condition.

5853 Main Street

This two-story, frame, Folk Victorian dwelling faces north on the south side of Main Street. It has recently been 'restored' and the materials on the exterior of the building have been heavily modernized. The structure has a side-gabled roof with a large front cross gable over a second story bay window. The first story features a cutaway bay on the northeastern corner and a relatively plain glazed and paneled front door. A single-story, full-width, front porch is supported by Doric-style columns joined by a low balustrade with square balusters. All of the windows in the house have been removed and replaced with 1/1 vinyl units. The first story of the house features vinyl siding while on the second story and in all the gable ends vinyl shingles were used. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A two-story frame

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addition on the rear was done in the 1980's. This private residence was probably constructed ca.1890 and is in excellent, though altered, condition.

5825 Main Street

This two-story, frame, gable-and-wing dwelling rests on a brick foundation facing east on the southeast corner of Main Street and Elkridge Heights Road. The front (east) façade of the house exhibits a two-story bay window on the gable-front section and a single-story, hipped roof porch inset into the "L" of the gable and wing sections. The porch has square chamfered posts on square bases and a replacement iron balustrade. Colonial Revival details are found in the dentiled porch cornice, hood molding with keystone over some of the windows and doors, and front entry door surround adorned with dentils and pilasters. Another two-story bay window is found on the north façade of the original building. Two major frame additions have been made to the south and west ends of the structure. On the west façade, a two-story, one room deep addition was made across the entire back of the structure and the roofline was extended and the slope altered to accommodate the new addition. The result is an asymmetrical gable end on the north façade. Another large, two-story, shed roofed addition was made across the entire south façade of the house. This addition has a rusticated concrete block foundation. Almost all of the windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements. Some wood casement windows remain on the west façade in the addition. The entire house is clad in wood shingles painted green and capped with an asphalt shingle roof. Based on the gable-and-wing form and the Colonial Revival decorative details, this structure was probably originally constructed ca. 1900. It is in very good condition and is currently the home of the Elkridge Heritage Society.

5818 Main Street

This two-story, three-bay, tri-gable dwelling faces north on the south side of Main Street just to the west of 5811 Main. A long flight of stairs leads to a single story full-width hipped roof front porch supported by turned posts. The floor and foundation of the porch are concrete and a one car garage is located below the porch at the basement level. The front door is located in the easternmost bay and topped by a transom. A large picture window on the first story of the front façade has replaced the original windows. The three windows across the second story are also vinyl replacements. A diamond window is located in the central cross gable. An interior, square, brick, stovepipe chimney is located on the west end wall. A two-story, frame, shed roofed addition is located on the rear of the building. The exterior of the building is clad in vinyl siding and the roof is capped with asphalt shingles.

5811 Main Street

This two-story, five-bay, frame dwelling faces north on the south side of Main Street adjacent to the Episcopal cemetery. A side-gabled roof is intersected by a rear cross-gabled wing which has a large brick chimney on its east slope. A two-story, projecting, pedimented central bay holds the original glazed and paneled double front doors on the first story and a replacement vinyl window on the second story. This house was converted into apartments in the mid-20th century, but the current owners have restored it to a single family dwelling and many of the original Victorian details remain. Decorative shingles, including fishscale, diamond, butt, and sawtooth designs, are located in the pedimented gable ends and the pediment of the projecting central bay. A single story full-width hipped roof front porch has original square chamfered posts, Victorian brackets, and a Victorian pierced balustrade. A first story bay window with three 2/2 wood windows is located on the east façade. The first story windows on the front façade are the original 2/4 floor-to-ceiling wood units; the windows on the second story of the front façade are vinyl replacements. Original 2/2 wood windows are located on the east and west facades on the first story; all

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second story windows are vinyl replacements. A two-story frame addition with a two-story porch on the east façade was made to the rear of the cross-gabled wing. The entire exterior of the house is clad in unpainted cedar shakes and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. This house probably dates to the 1880's or 1890's and is in excellent condition.

Grace Episcopal Church, Individual Inventory # HO-382

Tucked behind the houses that line Main Street, southeast of the intersection with Main and Elkridge Heights Road, is the Grace Episcopal Church. The existing building was built in 1910 but the congregation dates back to 1841. Two earlier church buildings were destroyed by fire in 1855 and 1909. The existing church is built of random coursed roughly cut ashlar in a cruciform plan and has a steeply pitched intersecting gable roof covered with multi-colored slate. Beautiful stained glass and leaded glass casement windows, some with a Gothic arch shape, decorate the building. An associated cemetery is located east of the church and runs down the hill to the railroad tracks. The site is in excellent condition. Even though the existing building is relatively late, the congregation and site as a whole are important to the early nineteenth century history of Elkridge.

ELKRIDGE HEIGHTS ROAD

5731 Elkridge Heights Road

This two-story, frame dwelling rests on a stone foundation facing west on the east side of Elkridge Heights Road. The three-bay Folk Victorian has a side-gabled roof with a large front cross gable over a second floor bay window. It is very similar in form and style to several houses further up the road. This house is the most altered of the bunch with an enclosed front porch that obscures the original first story of the front façade and a large two-story frame addition on the northeast corner of the building. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Some 1/1 double hung wood windows are found in the second floor and in the front cross gable. On its own, this structure would probably be too altered to be considered a contributing building but it is included because of its similarity in form and style with the group of Folk Victorians on Elkridge Heights Road, all of which were probably constructed around 1890, and all of which are currently used as private residences.

5761 Elkridge Heights Road

This two-story, frame dwelling on a stone foundation is the largest of the Folk Victorian grouping on Elkridge Heights Road. Unlike the other houses on the street, this one has a steeply pitched hipped roof with four hipped roof dormers, one on each slope. There is a two-story bay window on the front façade and another two-story bay on the north façade. A wrap around hipped roof porch has an original balustrade with square balusters and turned porch supports that are supposedly a 1980's alteration. Originally the posts were Doric style columns. The octagonal single story turret on the rear of the building is an addition. The porch has a wood shingle roof but the main house roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The exterior walls of the house are clad in unpainted wood shingles. The windows are 1/1 double hung wood units and the front door is the original glazed and paneled door surrounded by an attractive transom and sidelights. The elaborate Queen Anne inspired screen door is a modern creation. The property is in excellent condition.

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5795 Elkridge Heights Road

This two-story, frame dwelling rests on a brick foundation facing west on the east side of Elkridge Heights Road. It is another in the Folk Victorian grouping running up the hill, and is a virtual twin to the house beside it at 5799 Elkridge Heights Road. The house is three-bays wide and has a side-gabled roof with a large front cross gable over a second story bay window. A large diamond shaped window with one large pane surrounded by many small panes decorates the south façade. The single story wrap around front porch has a solid balustrade clad in vinyl siding, replacement square wood posts, and is screened in obscuring the view of the first story of the front façade. The exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding and the roof is capped with asphalt shingles. The windows are 1/1 double hung sash. The yard is cluttered with miscellaneous vehicles and the porch holds a large amount of domestic clutter. The property is in good condition.

5799 Elkridge Heights Road

This two-story, frame, Folk Victorian on a brick foundation is in the best condition of the group and is identical in form to house number 5795 next door. Like the others, it is three bays wide with a side-gabled roof with a large front cross gable over a second-story bay window. The front porch has a solid balustrade and Doric column-type supports. A cutaway bay is located on the northern end of the front façade and a period glazed and paneled front door and related screen door adorn the front façade. Windows are 1/1 double hung wood units. The exterior walls are covered in asbestos siding, and the roof is capped with asphalt shingles. This property is very well maintained and in excellent condition.

5790 Elkridge Heights Road

This two-story, frame, gable-and-wing Folk Victorian faces east on the west side of Elkridge Heights Road. It is almost completely shrouded in trees and other vegetation and is very difficult to see. The house rests on a brick foundation and has Victorian elements similar to others on the street including a cutaway bay on the first story and a wrap around front porch supported by Doric style columns with no balustrade. The front door is glazed and paneled and probably original. The windows are 1/1 double hung wood units. The house has a square, brick, interior, stovepipe chimney at the ridge of the roof. The exterior walls are clad in asbestos siding and the roof is standing seam metal. The property is in good condition.

5800 Elkridge Heights Road

This two-story frame dwelling on a stone foundation, known as the Toomey house, faces east at the end of the road and is the oldest house on Elkridge Heights Road. The two-story, three-bay structure has a side-gabled roof and a large rear cross-gabled wing. An interior brick stovepipe chimney is located at the ridge of the rear wing. A central projecting cross-gabled bay on the front of the house holds a full arched 2/2 window in the attic level, a rectangular 2/2 window in the second story and the front entry door with transom and sidelights on the first story. The door is a 1930's era glazed replacement. The other windows on the front façade are all 2/2 double hung wood units. The front façade is clad in wooden German siding. A single-story, full-width, hipped roof front porch is supported by square wood posts with chamfered corners and decorated with Italianate style brackets. The balustrade is currently composed of scrap wood and the porch is screened in.

The south façade looks markedly different from the front façade mostly because it is clad in blue vinyl siding and has mostly vinyl windows. A two-story frame addition is appended to the side of the rear

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wing. The south façade of the front section of the house still has 2/2 windows in the gable end and on the first and second stories.

The contrast between the front (east) side of the house and the south side is certainly bizarre, but the north side of the house, clad entirely in scraps of plywood is perhaps the most shocking. Some of the windows have been replaced with vinyl units but some 2/2 windows remain, especially in the front section of the house which still retains its wood German siding. A small, one-story, hipped roof addition or enclosed porch projects from the side of the rear wing, and is likewise sheathed in plywood.

The west (rear) elevation of the house has blue vinyl siding like the south side, and all of the windows have been replaced with vinyl units, including one large sliding glass door on the first story.

Based on the Italianate elements of its form and style, this house was probably built during the 1860's or 70's. No house appears in this location on the 1860 Martenet map, but a house and several outbuildings are shown on the 1878 Hopkins map belonging to Daniel Laffy. It seems likely that this is that house. It is only in fair condition and when asked if work was ongoing on the house a neighbor indicated that it had looked as it does now for quite some time. It is unclear why two of the facades seem well maintained, though heavily and unfortunately modernized, and two are in such a deteriorated, though original, condition. The current owner has sold all of the property associated with the house, excepting a small portion around the dwelling, to a developer who plans to build large single family houses on the land.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED HISTORIC STRUCTURES IN THE DISTRICT THAT HAVE BEEN DEMOLISHED

HO-509 Mills Double House, west side of Railroad Avenue
HO-510 B and O Company House, west side of Railroad Avenue

NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

5681 Main Street, Heavy machinery company, modern industrial/commercial
5710 Main Street, duplex divided into apartments
5729/5733 Main Street, duplex
Boulevard Automotive Inc., backs up to Main Street, auto repair facility
Auto repair facility at 5517 Washington Blvd. backs to Main Street just east of the railroad tracks
5820 Main Street, house
5841 Main Street, house
5845 Main Street, house
5851 Main Street, house
5852 Main Street, house
5655 Railroad Avenue, house
5787 Railroad Avenue, house
5791 Railroad Avenue, house
5774 Railroad Avenue, house
5778 Railroad Avenue, house
5786 Railroad Avenue, house
5783 Paradise Avenue, house
5780 Paradise Avenue, house
5785 Paradise Avenue, house
5798 Paradise Avenue, house
5759 Paradise Avenue, house
5618 Furnace Avenue, recycling company

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5625 Furnace Avenue, warehouse/commercial building
5626 Furnace Avenue, house
5635 Furnace Avenue, warehouse
5634 Furnace Avenue, house
5673 Furnace Avenue, industrial complex
5708 Furnace Avenue, house
5750 Furnace Avenue, commercial structure
5720 Miami Court
5721 Miami Court
5724 Miami Court
5725 Miami Court
5755 Elkridge Heights Road, house
5757 Elkridge Heights Road, house
5780 Elkridge Heights Road, house
5736 Elkridge Heights Road, house
5797 Elkridge Heights Road, house
5798 Elkridge Heights Road, house
5771 Elkridge Heights Road, house
5753 Elkridge Heights Road, house
5732 Elkridge Heights Road, house
5734 Elkridge Heights Road, house
5730 Elkridge Heights Road, house
5728 Elkridge Heights Road, house
5724 Elkridge Heights Road, house
5720 Elkridge Heights Road, house

8. Significance

Inventory No. HO-784

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates 1702-1920

Architect/Builder multiple

Construction dates multiple

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

The Elkridge Landing Survey District is significant under criterion a, c, and d for its association with broad patterns in history, its vernacular small town domestic and commercial architecture ranging in date from early to late nineteenth century, and its archaeological potential. The town of Elkridge is one of the oldest settlements in present day Howard County, and its development ebbed and flowed in direct relation to the transportation and economic trends of American history. From its early days as a busy tobacco shipping port and iron industry stronghold to the establishment of the Baltimore Washington Turnpike and arrival of the railroad, the center of the town of Elkridge Landing shifted and grew along the paths of transportation. The architecture and layout of the town illustrate not high-style architectural trends, but an interpretation of those trends in response to the needs and concerns of small town life. Elkridge is significant not merely for its eighteenth century history as a tobacco shipping hub, nor solely for its nineteenth century development relating to the railroad, but for its exemplification of the historical process of change encompassing over 200 years of building. The 18th century history of the town is largely buried, and possibly archaeologically preserved, along the riverbank, and the entire survey district should be considered as having a high potential for archaeological sites. Excavations in search of the original Landing community and of the early iron furnace, in particular, would contribute greatly to our understanding of the development of 18th century industry.

The seeds of the present-day town of Elkridge were sown 300 years ago as a result of its advantageous geographical location. The first mention of the Elkridge Hundred is found in the 1702 Baltimore County Tax List which lists 71 taxables – males over 16 years of age and all slaves over 16. (1) In 1720, surveyor William Cromwell noted a well-finished dwelling with a wood floor, six glass windows, and a brick chimney. (2) Elkridge is located on the banks of the Patapsco River just below the fall line surrounded by fertile soils. During the early 18th century, Elkridge was the furthest navigable point inland on the Patapsco River, and Elkridge Landing, as it was historically known, became a busy loading port for vessels bound for the Chesapeake and beyond. During the first half of the 18th century, the cultivation of tobacco formed the backbone of the colonial economy in the Maryland piedmont, and farmers would roll large hogsheads of harvested tobacco down “rolling roads” to the landing at Elkridge. A hogshead was a large wooden barrel capable of holding up to a thousand pounds of tobacco. They were turned into huge wheels when fitted with temporary axels and frames and were then pulled along “rolling roads” by horses, oxen, or slaves. As early as the 1730’s residents of Elkridge Landing petitioned the Maryland Assembly to establish a town on the site, but although an act was passed to allow the town to be chartered, no charter was granted and another petition to officially charter a town on the Landing site failed in 1762. (3) In spite of its lack of an official charter, the small settlement of Elkridge Landing grew and flourished during the eighteenth century. The tobacco market continued to expand at the Landing, and in the 1750’s a central tobacco inspecting house was established. (4) In 1763, 1,695 hogsheads of tobacco (amounting to approximately half of the crop from all of Anne Arundel County) were shipped overseas from Elkridge Landing. (5)

Though the tobacco trade provided the impetus for town development, tobacco farming depletes the soil rapidly, and records

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indicate that by the second half of the 18th century grain farming and the cereal trade had become at least as important as the tobacco trade. (6) A cereal-based economy is, by necessity, more complex than a tobacco based one, which was limited to collecting and shipping the raw product. With the rise in the cereal trade at Elkridge, additional enterprises were necessary and possible in the town. Millers, bakers, distillers, and shipping agents were all important participants in the multi-faceted cereal based economy. (7)

In addition to making it a very convenient shipping port, Elkridge Landing's geographical location also lent itself to the growing iron industry. The hills around Elkridge were rich in iron ore and the wood needed to process it. The export of raw iron from the colonies was very important to the colonial economy, and one quarter of the total number of manufacturing sites in 1775 were located in Virginia and Maryland. (8) In an attempt to encourage participation in the iron economy, the Maryland Ironworks Act of 1719 permitted the condemnation of privately held land for the construction of iron furnaces and forges. Caleb Dorsey Jr., who had already established a tobacco rolling house on his property in Elkridge, took advantage of this legislation and condemned his own land, a tract called "Moore's Morning Choice," in 1755 and built an iron furnace. (9) This furnace was located approximately half a mile downriver from the Landing, very close to the site of the existing furnace complex. His brother, Edward Dorsey, and a friend, Andrew Lawson, were also involved in the furnace project. By 1761, Caleb Dorsey also established an iron forge slightly upstream from Elkridge on the Baltimore County side of the river.

Processing iron ore is a two step process. First, at the furnace, iron ore, charcoal and flux (a lime purifying agent) are fired. A large, water-powered bellows housed in a bellows house built around the base of the chimney stack keeps the furnace firing. A mill race was probably constructed to divert water to power the bellows. Existing Race Road is supposedly a paved over mill race which may date to the construction of Dorsey's furnace in 1755 or the reconstruction of the furnace in the 1820's. [The 1860 Martenet Map indicates a road, possibly alongside the still open remains of the mill race shown as a wide dark line, in the present location of Race Road and shows a building, HO-503 associated with the Furnace complex, alongside it.] As a result of the firing, the flux bonds with the impurities in the iron ore allowing the purified molten iron to be poured off into molds. These molded iron bars are called 'pig iron.' Finished castings could also be made at the Furnace. A typical eighteenth century furnace required a labor force of around 70 skilled and unskilled workers, and was usually made up of a combination of slaves and free men. Slaves were either owned by the Furnace or rented. Records indicate that a majority of the workers at the Elkridge Furnace were slaves. (10)

The iron pigs can be further refined at the forge where they are heated and pounded with a water driven hammer into bar iron. Bar iron is stronger and more malleable than pig iron. Pig iron and bar iron were both shipped overseas from Elkridge Landing for consumption by the British empire.

Facilities for producing finished goods from the raw iron began to crop up around Elkridge during the second half of the 18th century. William Whetcroft established a rolling and slitting mill adjacent to Dorsey's forge in the 1770's (in present day Baltimore County) and Charles Carroll established a slitting mill at Hockley, just upstream from the Landing where he had also established a forge in 1760, by 1790. The rolling and slitting mills manufactured nails, nail rods and sheet metal from bar iron. Samuel Dorsey, Caleb's son, operated a blacksmith's shop at the Elkridge Furnace during the second half of the 18th century. (11) During the Revolutionary War, the Furnace produced cannons and cannon balls for the American army.

But by the end of the 18th century there is some evidence that the Elkridge Furnace was in decline. A map drawn in 1789 notes the location of the "old furnace" in Elkridge, while another map drawn in 1794 includes both Dorsey's and Hockley forges but makes no mention of the Elkridge Furnace. (12) However, an advertisement for the sale or lease of the furnace property in 1789 indicates that on the 800-acre tract "there are erected every necessary improvement...the furnace is in good order." (13) When Caleb Dorsey died in 1772, his sons inherited the Furnace and Forge properties. Samuel Dorsey died only five years later and the

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estate's attention seems to have shifted away from the furnace to the forge property; perhaps the family was unable to lease the furnace property and simply let it sit idle. The Elkridge Furnace was not appraised for the 1798 Federal Direct Tax. (14) In 1806, a traveler commented on the "large banks of iron ore between Baltimore City and Elkridge landing" and noted that though "several furnaces and forges have been erected" they were no longer in operation due to the "scarcity of wood." (15)

The turn of the century witnessed not only the end of the operation of the furnace at Elkridge, but also the demise of the shipping industry at the Landing. By 1808, the river channel had become so silted up that ships could no longer travel up the river and Baltimore became the center of the shipping industry. Recognizing the potential danger as early as the mid-eighteenth century, the Maryland Assembly had passed a law prohibiting the throwing or dumping of sand or dirt into the river in 1753. Prior to this time, ships would often use sand as ballast in their journey up river and then dump that sand at the Landing before they took on their cargo. Ironically, the success of the later iron and milling industries along the Patapsco at Elkridge and further upstream contributed to the demise of the earlier shipping industry which had given Elkridge her start. Strip mining for iron ore along the banks of the river and rampant deforestation for charcoal production led to massive soil erosion into the river, and the increasing number of dams upstream to provide water power to the mills decreased the strength of the water flow at the Landing. Together these factors caused the channel to fill with silt and the shipping industry at the Landing was dead by 1808. (16) The Niles Register records that a fire on May 7, 1825 in Elkridge Landing destroyed nine out of ten houses and two stores.

With the demise of the shipping industry and the furnace, the town of Elkridge probably experienced a slump during the first decade or two of the nineteenth century. In contrast, industry upstream from Elkridge was booming under the direction of the Ellicott family. Access to transportation had always been integral to Elkridge's growth, and with the construction of the Washington turnpike in 1817, Elkridge was again an important transportation hub. A gravel surfaced toll road, the turnpike passed through Elkridge along what is now Main Street. Businesses geared towards providing services to weary travelers undoubtedly began to appear along the turnpike.

During the 1820's the Dorsey family's holdings along the Patapsco were bought by the Ellicotts, who reinvested in the old industrial sites. Dorsey's forge and mills upstream from Elkridge on the Baltimore County side of the river became the Avalon Nail and Iron Works, and, in 1826, Andrew Ellicott built a new furnace at the site of the old Elkridge Furnace. The iron industry continued to be very profitable for the Ellicotts, and presumably the town of Elkridge as well, during the 1830's and 1840's. The rapid expansion of the railroad during that time demanded the production of an enormous amount of iron rails and spikes. In 1835, the Washington link of the B&O railroad was completed through Elkridge, compounding the town's good fortune during that decade. The Thomas Viaduct, an impressive granite arched bridge across the Patapsco designed by Benjamine Latrobe, carried the train from Elkridge, on the Anne Arundel County side of the river, to Relay on the Baltimore County side.

But by 1850 the price of iron had dropped considerably and the Ellicotts' Elkridge Furnace had to drastically cut back their operation. (17) In 1851 the property was put up for sale or lease and a number of people were put out of work. The Great Falls Iron Company acquired the property in 1854 and continued the furnace operation until flood waters struck the blast towers full of molten iron causing an explosion and fire that destroyed the building in 1873.

With both the turnpike and the railroad coming through town, Elkridge continued to experience steady growth during the mid to late nineteenth century. Several churches were founded and houses and businesses were constructed in the town. Martenet's 1860 Map of Howard County shows a populated area around the turnpike (Main St.) and the railroad. The Great Falls Iron Company appears to own all the buildings along Furnace Ave. south of the intersection with Paradise Avenue including the Furnace and store. The Melville Methodist Church, the First Baptist Church, and the Protestant Episcopal Church are all noted on the map, along with a Sunday School along what is now Railroad Avenue. Many other residences and businesses are shown on the map including a cabinet maker, a store, a grocery and liquor store, a tavern, a shoemaker, and a temperance hall. Along with Ellicotts

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Mills and Lisbon, Elkridge was one of only three towns in the entire county that merited an inset to show the town in greater detail. Between 1850-1870 there was a construction boom related to the railroad, and the Elkridge train station was built in 1875. (18) The floods of 1866 and 1868 which did so much damage in Ellicott City and just upstream from the Thomas Viaduct were not as catastrophic to the town of Elkridge. The Thomas Viaduct survived as did the Hockley Mill, but the flood of 1868 supposedly eliminated all remaining trace of the eighteenth century Landing community. These remains may have been buried under layers of silt as opposed to washed away, and the area should be considered as having a high potential for archaeological sites. The Furnace was damaged but continued to operate until 1873 when another flood caused an explosion and fire which destroyed the operation. An earthen ramp and stone retaining wall relating to the furnace structure itself still exist as do six buildings which were part of the furnace complex.

The railroad made travel easier than it had ever been, and, by the end of the nineteenth century, commuting between Elkridge and Baltimore was now possible on a regular basis. Several prominent Baltimore lawyers built summer homes in the hills above Elkridge and visited often; this area is now the Lawyers Hill Historic District. The railroad also brought more people through the small town of Elkridge as they traveled to and from Baltimore, Washington, and Annapolis. At the turn of the century, farming was still the dominant occupation in the Elkridge area, but the town of Elkridge also boasted 37 merchants and craftsmen, three physicians, five general stores, four millers, four blacksmiths, and over 50 farmers. (19) The 1878 Hopkins Atlas contains "business notices" for three attorneys, two blacksmiths and wheelwrights, one carpenter, one engineer, four general merchants, a postmaster, and a tinsmith. The map of Elkridge Landing shows a tight cluster of buildings along the turnpike, Furnace Avenue and Railroad Avenue. Named on the map [within the proposed district] are three churches, a store, and a temperance hall in addition to many private home and business owners.

The town of Elkridge thrived at the center of two major transportation routes during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The area within the proposed district contained a mix of residential and commercial development along with schools and churches. In the 1930's, Route 1 was built in its current location diverting through traffic away from Main Street. Many new commercial businesses were erected on the new highway, and commercial development along Main Street slowed down. In the 1980's the railroad suspended passenger service from Elkridge. By the end of the 20th century, the heart of Elkridge was no longer the center of commerce or transportation in the area, but many buildings remain from her 19th century heyday, some covered with vinyl siding and asbestos shingles and some needing major repairs.

The integrity of the district as a whole is probably not sufficient for National Register status, but the boundaries were chosen to encompass as much of the significant area as possible without regard to continuity. The heavy industrial/commercial development along Furnace Avenue, for instance, which separates the Elkridge Furnace complex from the heart of the town is unfortunate and problematic, but the historical connection of these two entities along Furnace Avenue is too important to be discounted. The boundaries of the district match as closely as possible the boundaries of the town shown on the 1860 Martenet map and the 1878 Hopkins Atlas.

The period of significance for the district is defined as ca. 1700 to 1920. No buildings remain from the town's first 100 years, but archaeological remains most surely do. The cutoff of 1920 was chosen because the construction of Route 1 to the north in the 1930's resulted in the bypass of Elkridge from a transportation standpoint and its decline as a commercial development. Folk Victorian dwellings built during the late 19th and early 20th centuries are considered contributing because their construction can be tied to the economic boom related to the railroad and the commercial development of the town. Craftsman era bungalows are not considered contributing to the district because their construction is indicative of Elkridge's decline as a commercial center and increased residential development.

The problems with and intrusions into the district's historic integrity are tied to the extreme modernization of some historic

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buildings, the deterioration of several historic buildings, intruding industrial commercial development, and, more recently, the construction of residential suburban developments.

1. Elkridge Bicentennial Committee, ELKRIDGE: A BICENTENNIAL JOURNAL (Elkridge Bicentennial Committee, 1976), 2.
2. Henry K. Sharp, THE PATAPSCO RIVER VALLEY: CRADLE OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN MARYLAND (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 2001), 3.
3. Sharp, 5.
4. Sharp, 5.
5. Paul J. Travers, THE PATAPSCO: BALTIMORE'S RIVER OF HISTORY (Centerville, MD: Tidewater Publishers, 1990), 58.
6. Sharp, 6.
7. Sharp, 8.
8. Sharp, 24.
9. Sharp, 23.
10. Ronald W. Fuchs, II, " 'At Elkridge Furneis As You See, William Williams He Mad Me:' The Story of an Eighteenth-Century Maryland Iron Furnace." JOURNAL OF EARLY SOUTHERN DECORATIVE ARTS 22, No. 2 (Winter 1996).
11. Sharp, 27.
12. Sharp, 28-29.
13. MARYLAND GAZETTE, 26 November 1789, cited in Fuchs.
14. Sharp, 29.
15. Sharp, 29.
16. Sharp, 45.
17. Sharp, 30.
18. Helen P. Voris, ELKRIDGE: WHERE IT ALL BEGAN (Elkridge, 2000), 20.
19. 1871 State Gazette, quoted in ELKRIDGE: A BICENTENNIAL JOURNAL.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property approx. 100

Acreage of historical setting approx. 100

Quadrangle name Relay

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The survey district includes buildings and sites along Main Street between the Main Street/Old Washington Road intersection on the west and the Main Street/Route 1 intersection on the east, Furnace Avenue from Main Street to Race Road, Railroad Avenue, Paradise Avenue, Elkridge Heights Road, and Race Road at the Furnace Avenue intersection. See the accompanying USGS quad with district boundaries drawn. The survey district boundaries were chosen to match the boundaries of the town shown on the 1860 and 1878 maps.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kristin Hill, Architectural Historian

organization Howard County Department of Planning and Zoning

date 6/4/03

street and number 3430 Court House Drive

telephone 410-313-4335

city or town Ellicott City

state MD zip code 21043

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
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100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600

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Fuchs, Ronald W., II. "'At Elkrige Furneis As You See, William Williams He Mad Me:' The Story of an Eighteenth-Century Maryland Iron Furnace." JOURNAL OF EARLY SOUTHERN DECORATIVE ARTS, Winter 1996, Vol. XXII, No. 2.

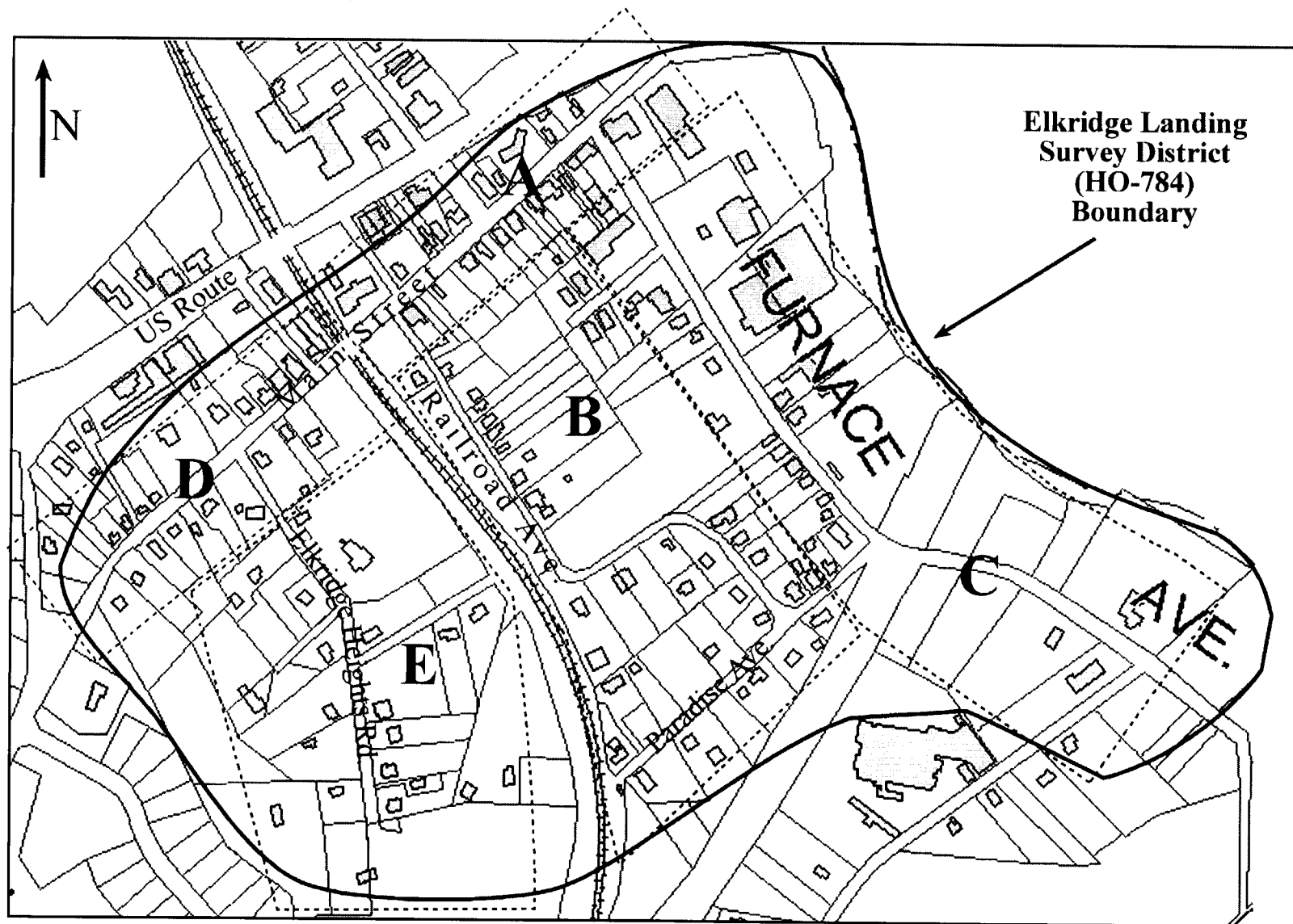
Hopkins, G.M. ATLAS OF HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND, 1878. (Ellicott City, Maryland: Howard County Bicentennial Commission, Inc., 1975).

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Sharp, Henry K. THE PATAPSCO RIVER VALLEY: CRADLE OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN MARYLAND. (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 2001).

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Voris, Helen P. ELKRIDGE: WHERE IT ALL BEGAN. (Elkrige, 2000).

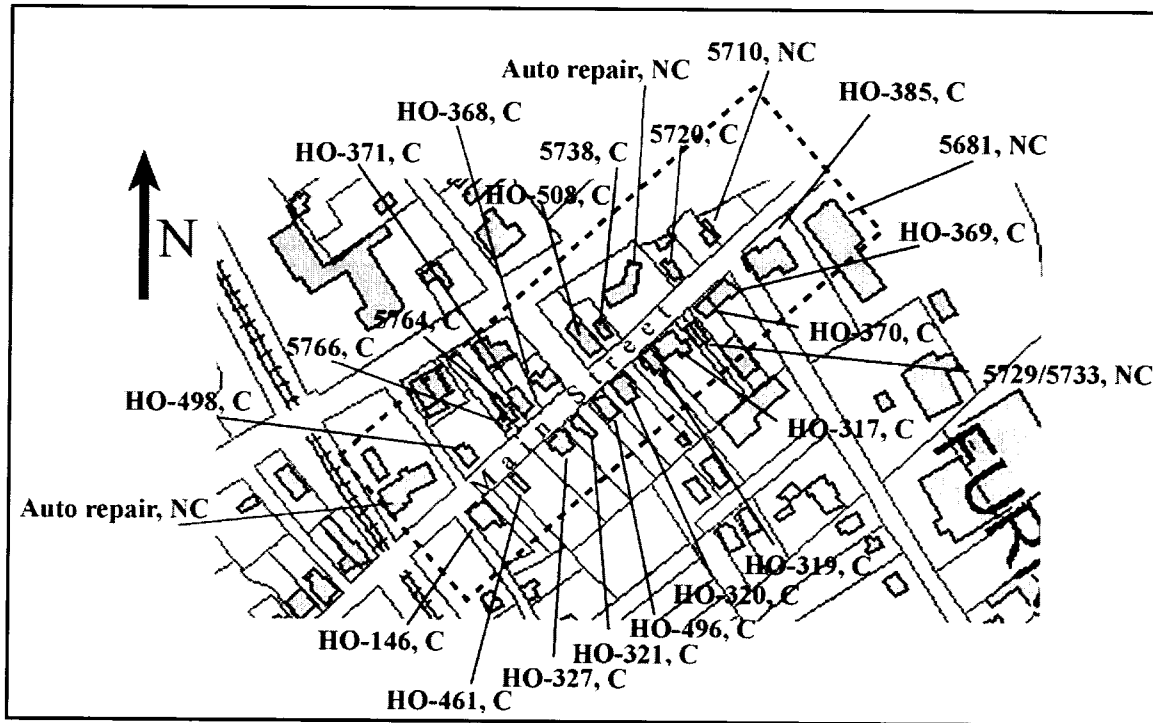


Resource Sketch Map

(Letters correspond to the following labeled area maps)

HO-784, Elkridge Landing Survey District

Elkridge, Howard County, MD

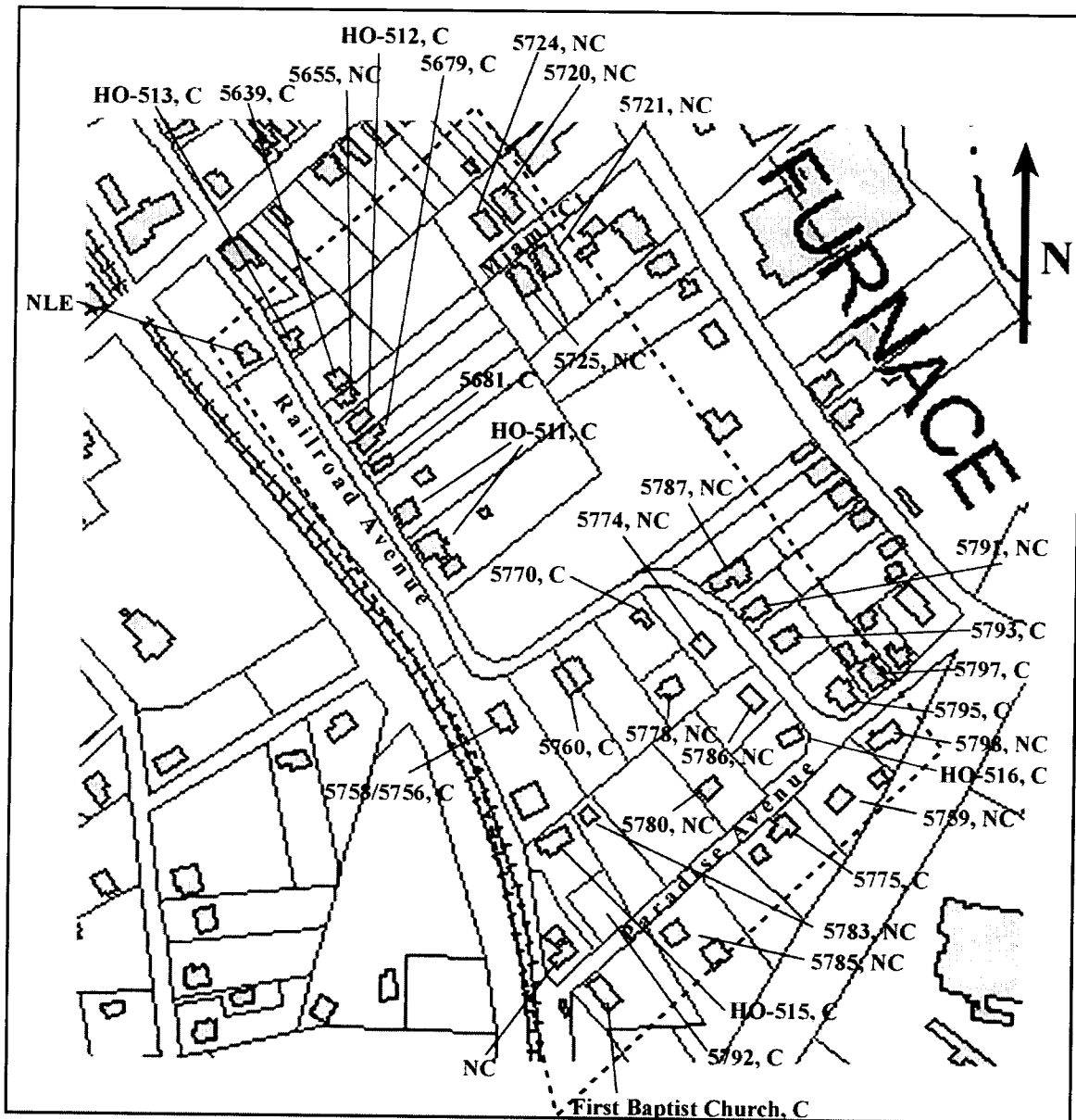


Resource Sketch Map, Area A

Elkridge Landing Survey District, HO-784

Properties are marked with their individual inventory numbers (if they have one), or with their street address. 'C' indicates the property is contributing, 'NC' indicates the property is non-contributing.

Elkridge, Howard County, MD

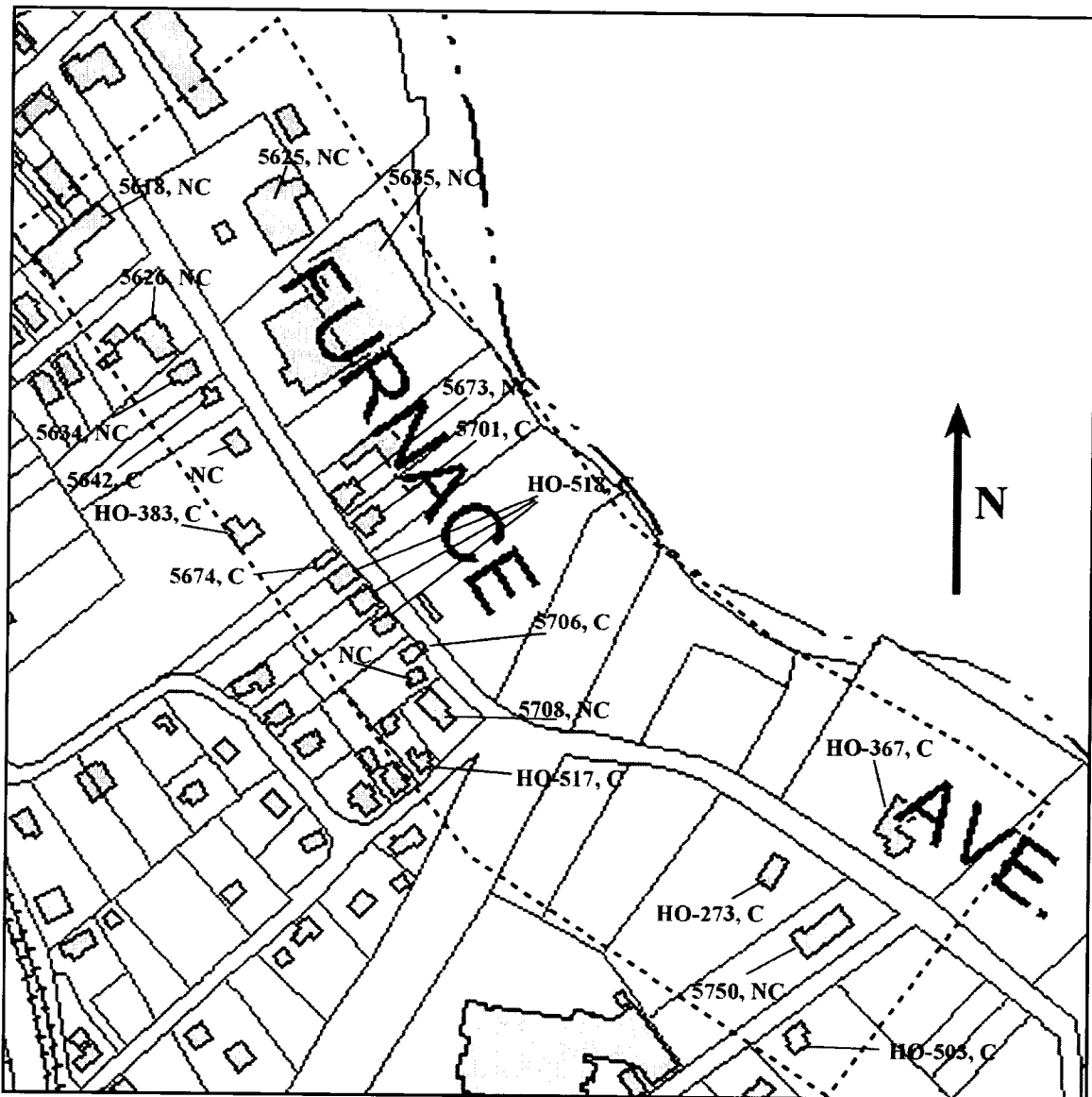


Resource Sketch Map, Area B

Elkridge Landing Survey District, HO-784

Properties are marked with their individual inventory numbers (if they have one), or with their street address. 'C' indicates the property is contributing, 'NC' indicates the property is non-contributing.

Elkridge, Howard County, MD

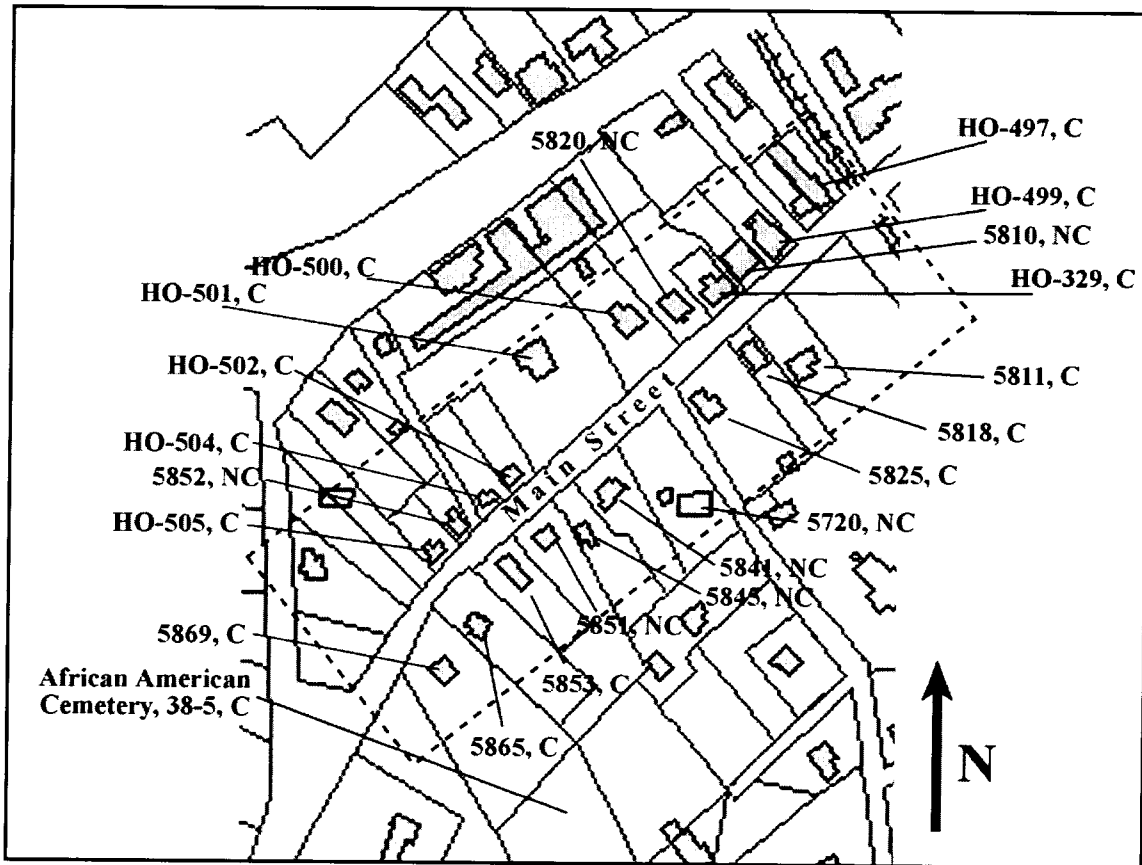


Resource Sketch Map, Area C

Elkridge Landing Survey District, HO-784

Properties are marked with their individual inventory numbers (if they have one), or with their street address. 'C' indicates the property is contributing, 'NC' indicates the property is non-contributing.

Elkridge, Howard County, MD

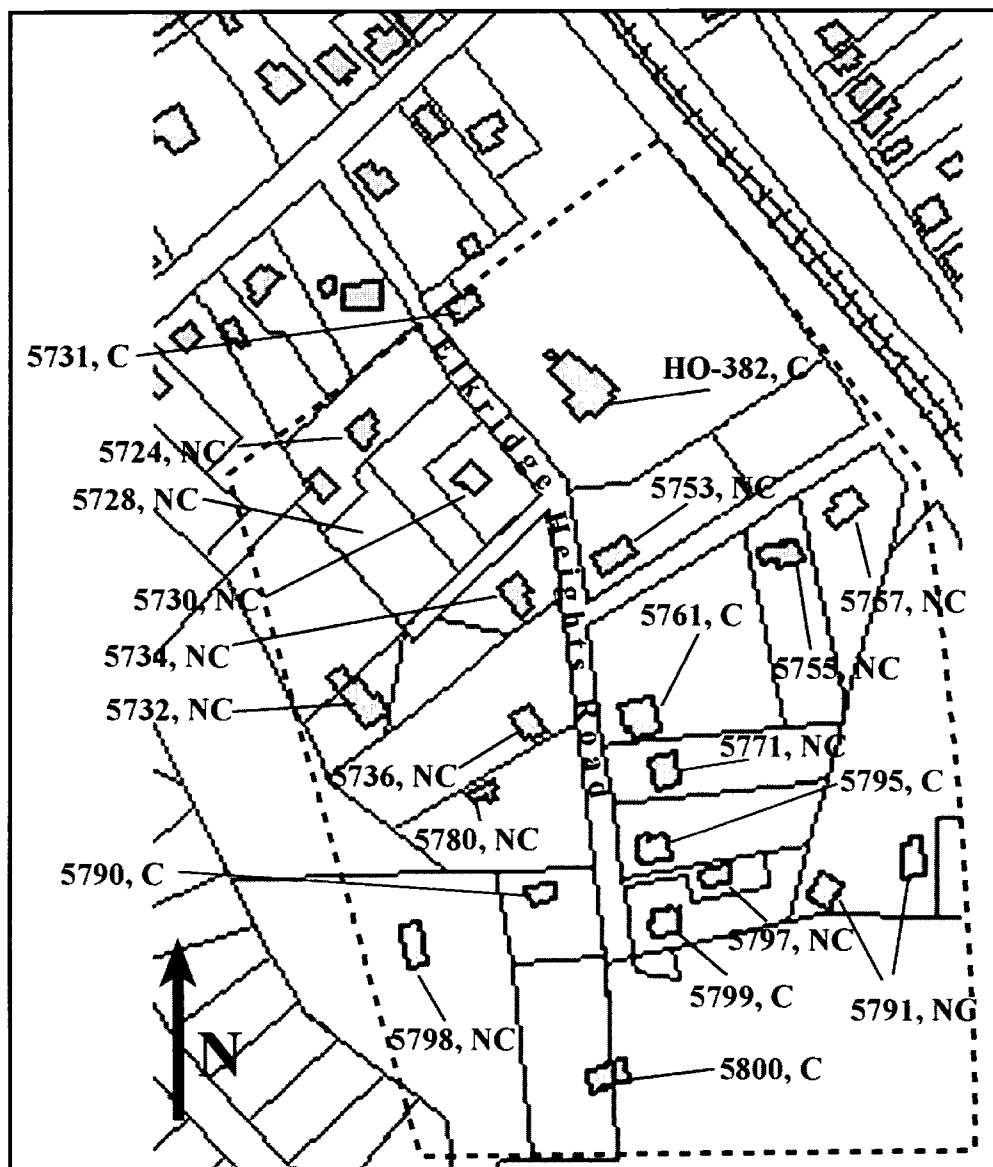


Resource Sketch Map, Area D

Elkridge Landing Survey District, HO-784

Properties are marked with their individual inventory numbers (if they have one), or with their street address. 'C' indicates the property is contributing, 'NC' indicates the property is non-contributing.

Elkridge, Howard County, MD

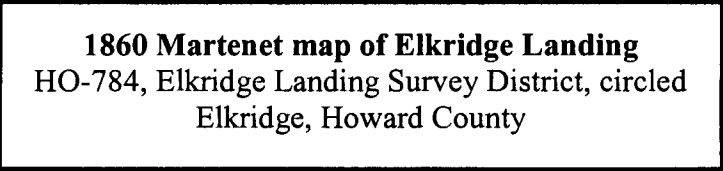


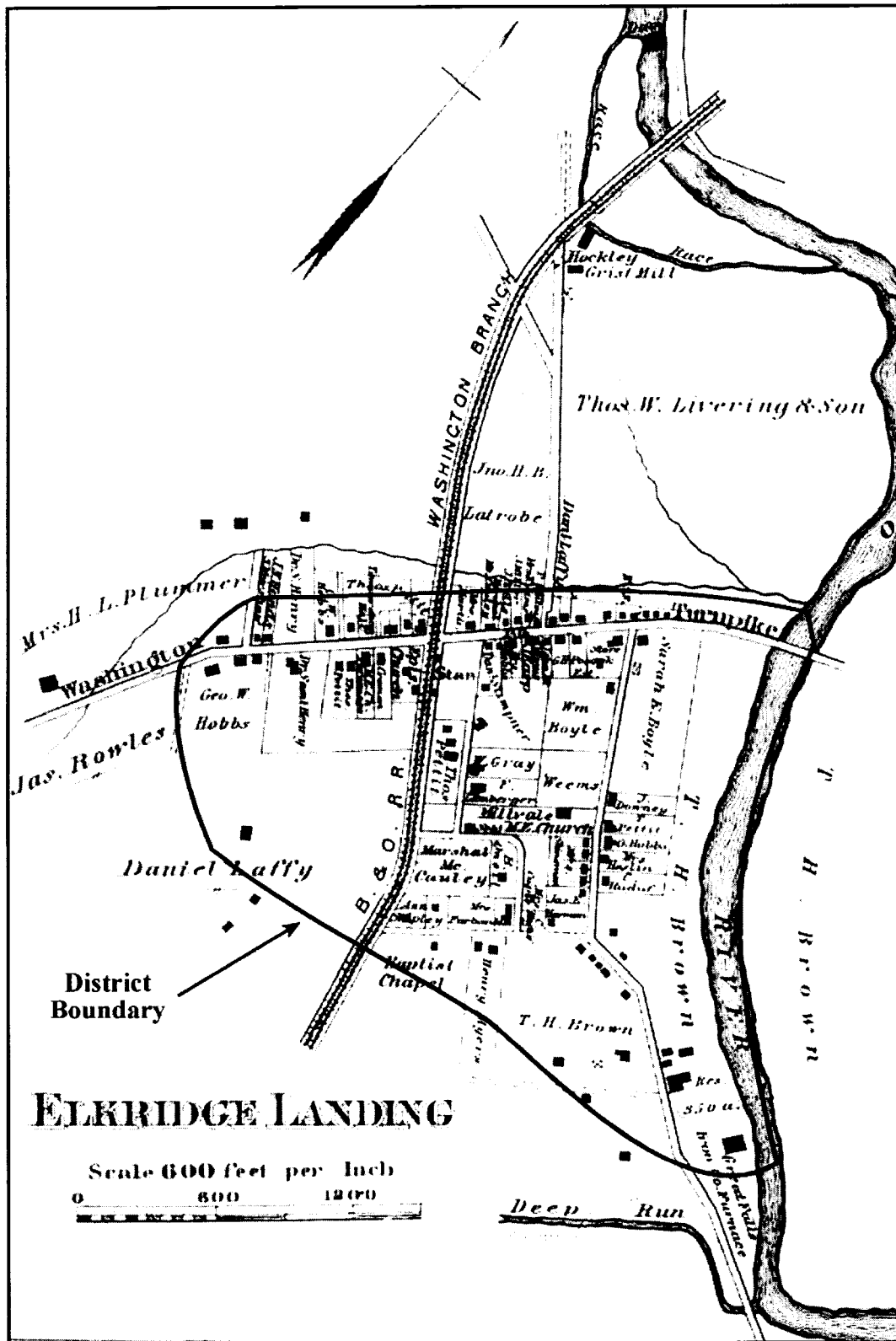
Resource Sketch Map, Area E

Elkridge Landing Survey District, HO-784

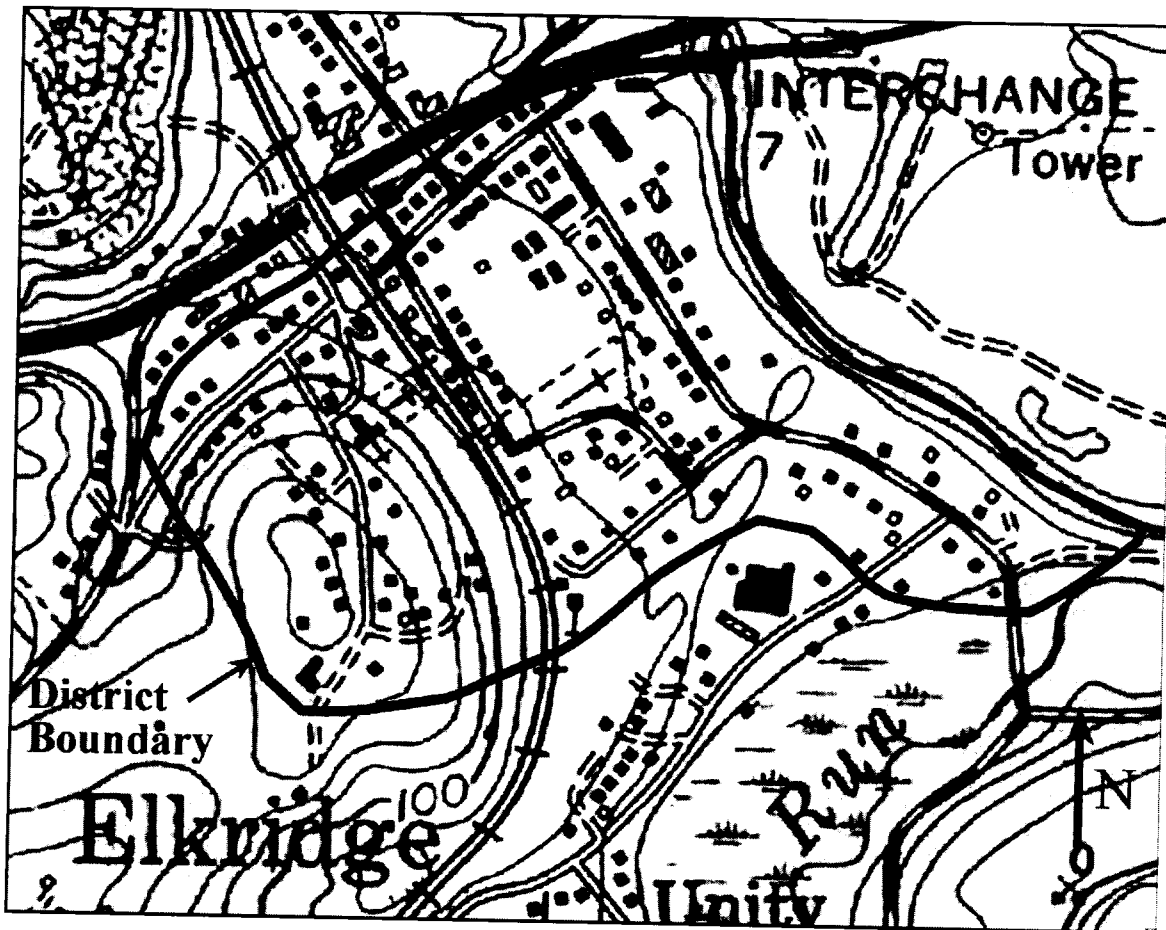
Properties are marked with their individual inventory numbers (if they have one), or with their street address. 'C' indicates the property is contributing, 'NC' indicates the property is non-contributing.

Elkridge, Howard County, MD





1878 Hopkins map of Elkridge Landing
 Showing the approximate boundary of the Elkridge Landing Survey District, HO-784
 Elkridge, Howard County, MD



HO-784, Elkridge Landing Survey District
Elkridge, Howard County, MD
USGS Topographic Quadrangle, Relay
7.5 minute series, 1957 (PR 1966 and 1974)



100 44

100 44

100 44

100 44

February 2003

MD-540

Looking east along shore of Lake Michigan, Algonquin Park

1 of 52



24

St. Louis, Missouri - 10/10/02

Flaming, Howard County, Maryland

10/10/02, 10:45 AM

February 2003

10/10/02

LS 10/10/02 - 10/10/02

10/10/02 - 10/10/02

10/10/02



HTC 484

Elkridge Landing, Queeny District

Howard County, MD

Kristin Hill, 6/03

Negative at MDSHPD

Looking east along the South side of Main Street
east of the 1st road - 1st St.

3 of 57



H0-784

2. 10/18/52 Stange, J.

10/18/52 10/18/52

10/18/52 10/18/52

10/18/52 10/18/52

10/18/52 10/18/52

Survey - 10/18/52

4 of 57



HO-784

2-20-1919 - 1st Survey

1st Survey

1st Survey

1st Survey

1st Survey

1st Survey

5 of 57



40784

Survey

6 of 57



HO-784

Wings 200 Survey

2-10-1974

1-6-1974

2-12-1974

1-1-1975

2-1-1975

7 of 57



HO-784

Land Survey -

8 of 57



40-794

5738 Port St. George - S. Survey

to the Port St. George

at the Port St. George

at the Port St. George

SE 1/4 Sec 10

9 of 57



10.784

57221 24 26 21 57 26 Survey 2011

20 26 21 57 26

20 26 21 57 26

20 26 21 57 26

20 26 21 57 26

10 of 57



140-784

Survey

15 of 57



HO-784

259 The subfamily of the genus = Survey = of

Survey = of

Survey = of

Survey = of

Survey = of

12 of 57



HO-784

at the end of the line, following the survey line
= 1000 ft. approx.

at the end of the line
at the end of the line

at the end of the line

13 of 57



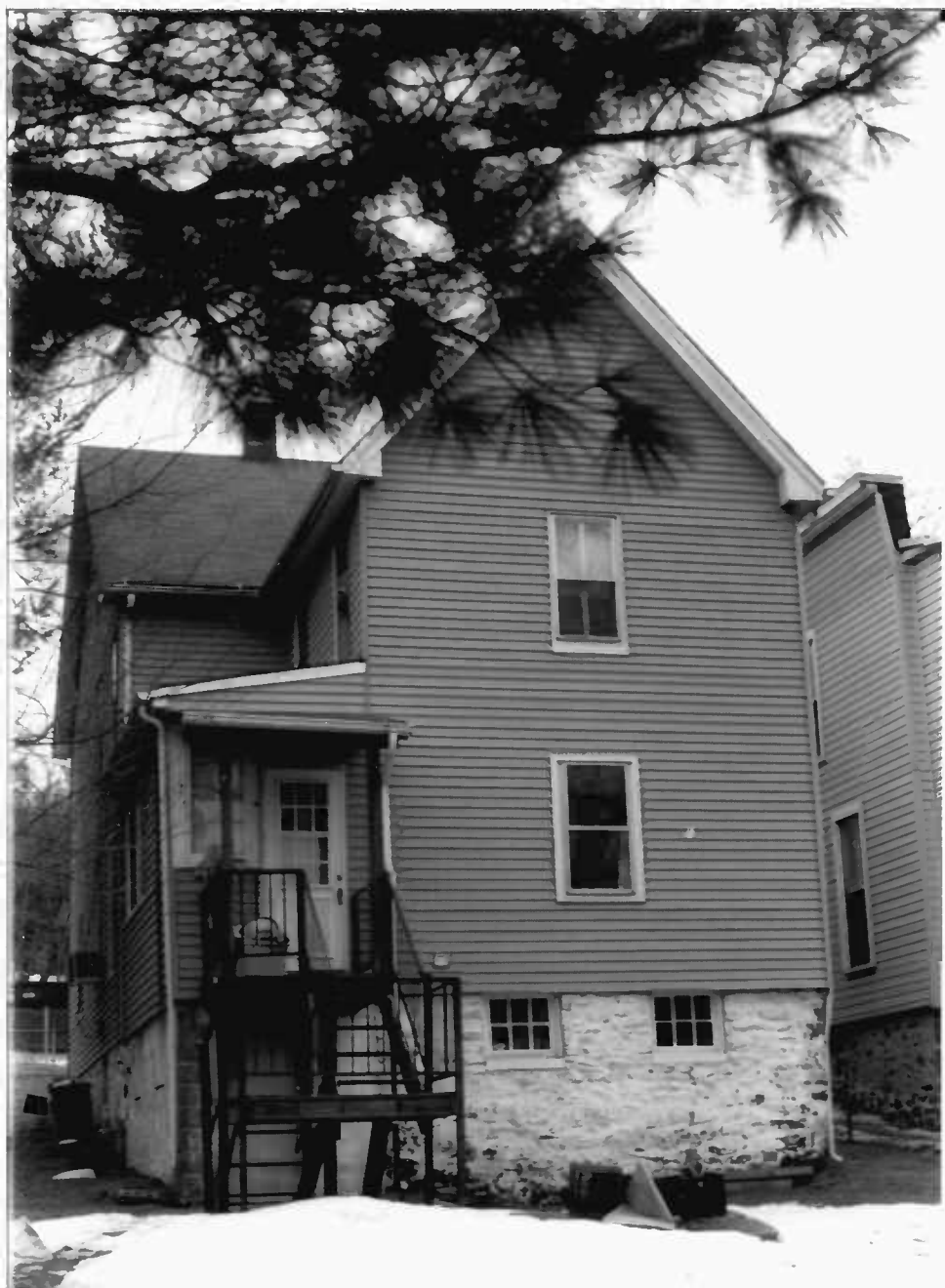
40-784

14 of 57



HO-784

15 of 57



40 754

16 of 57



HO-784, E Long Lagoon Survey D - not

11/10/60 10:00 AM

1000' 1000' 1000'

1000' 1000' 1000'

1000' 1000' 1000'

1000' 1000' 1000'

17 of 57



HO 729, 50 days to go, survey

Boatman's log

Boatman's log

Boatman's log

Boatman's log

Boatman's log

Boatman's log

Boatman's log

Boatman's log

18 of 57

the first of the series of boats
the first of the series of boats
the first of the series of boats
the first of the series of boats





40-7841

20 of 57



40-724

21 of 57 pages - 40-724 - 40-724 Survey

40-724 Survey

40-724 Survey

40-724 Survey

40-724 Survey

21 of 57



No. 187

Spring 2004

22 of 57



HO-784

State of New York
County of Albany
In SENATE
January 14, 1908
Report of the
Albany Survey District

23 of 57



HO-784

2nd to 10th (1000 ft) Survey area of

1000 ft

1000 ft

1000 ft

1000 ft

1000 ft

24 of 51



10-784

Survey

25 of 57



H0-724

Survey 2000

26 of 57



HO 794

2. Loring Lumber Survey

27 of 57



H2-784

Survey

28 of 57



10-184

in the middle of the survey

at the end of the survey

at the end of the survey

at the end of the survey

at the end of the survey

29 of 57



40-784

5775 Paradise Avenue - Survey -

100 ft. x 100 ft.

100 ft. x 100 ft.

100 ft. x 100 ft.

100 ft. x 100 ft.

30 of 37



10-784

Sunny

31 of 57



No. 784

was located by a survey of the

Howard County, MD

Survey of the

Howard County, MD

Survey of the

32 of 57





HO-784

Survey - 110

34 of 51



Q-24, Elkridge Landing Survey District

40-367, Elkridge Furnace Inn

Howard County, MT

Revised H.L. 6/23 04 21401 711111 521

Negative at MDSHPD

SW (front) elevation

35 of 57



Elkridge
Furnace Inn

Fine Dining
410-579-9336

Catering Available

HO-784, E Ridge Learning Center

HO 367, Fridge Fridge

Wood County, MD

MS 21-32 THIRNN 531

Wilton Hill 21-3

relative of MDSHPO

in elevation

36 of 51



40-784

37 of 57



170 789

2015 Survey

2015

2015

2015

2015

38 of 57



14-784

14-784

14-784

14-784

14-784

14-784

14-784

14-784

14-784

14-784

14-784

14-784

14-784

Survey

39 of 57



HO-784

40 A 51



41 of 57

the house built by Mary Anne

built in 1822

built in 1822

41 of 57



Ho. 784

Sunday

42 of 57



HO-729

Survey

Non-continuous by orig.

43 of 57



HO-784

Elmwood Cemetery, City District
toward Cemetery, MS

24 23-44 700445 531

Krohn Hill, 6-23

Negative at MS-10

Looking East at 1000 ft. from base of Main Street

West of the 1000 ft. road

44 of 57



40-784, Elkridge Landing Survey 2nd

5811 Main St

Howard County, MD

Kristin Hill, 4/03

Negative at MDSHP

North elevation

45 of 57



H0784, S. Howard Survey 6-1-1967

5811 Mo. St.

Howard County, MD

Acres 111.263

Location of POS-PO

NE deviation

46 of 57



1874 Elk Camp Land Survey District

5818 Main St

Howard County MD

Greenbelt 4103

Nearby of 1155-70

NW Section

47 of 57



42-192

Elmwood Cemetery District

Howard Con. 1912

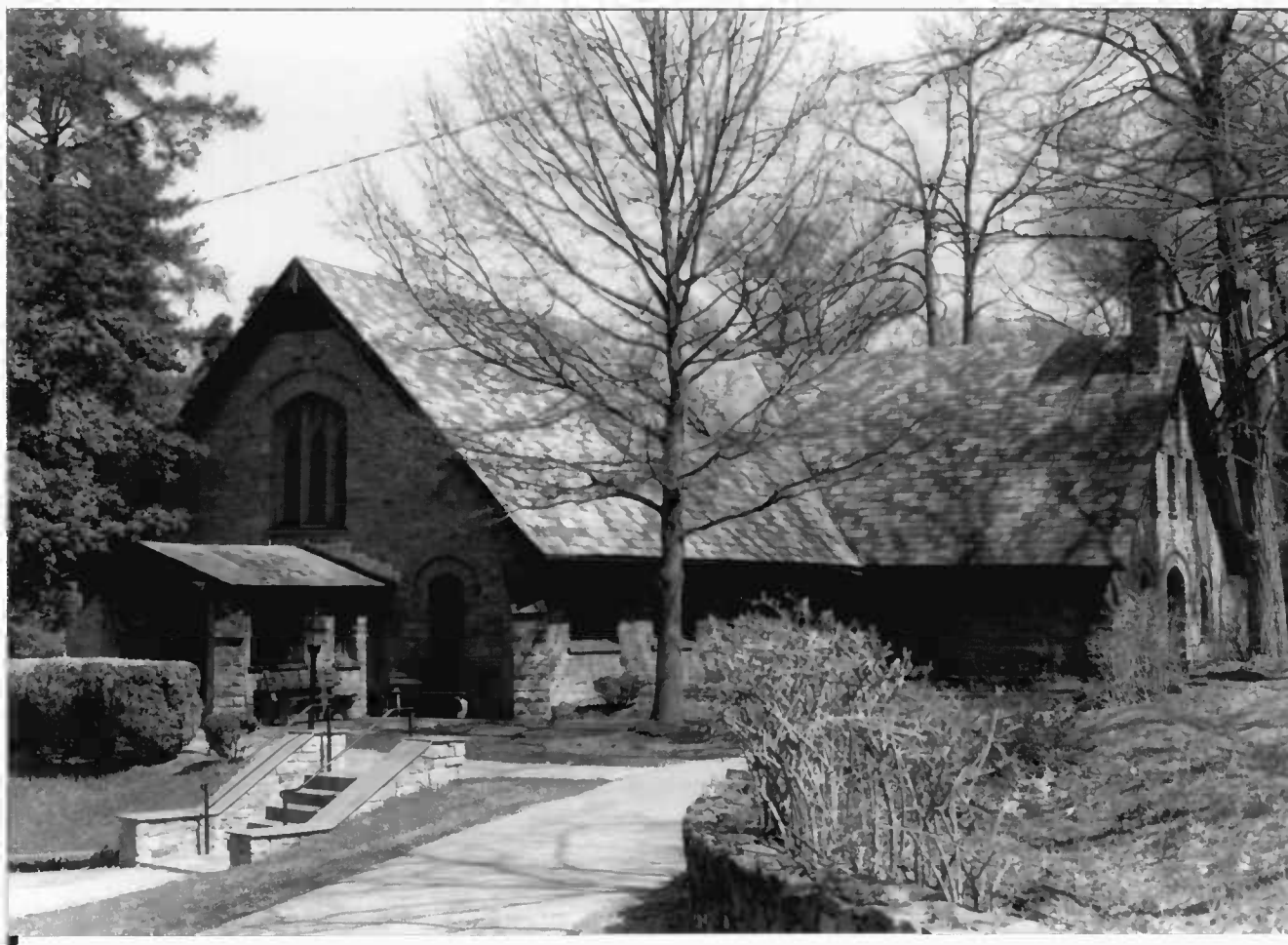
25 21-01 100000 532

1912-1913

Neighborhood of MONROE

Looking East along the main road of the street west
of the railroad tracks.

48 of 57



HO-382

Grove Episcopal Church, Elkridge, HO-789, Elkridge Landing
Survey District
Howard County, MD

Exhibit 2, 403

Negative of HO-789

See exhibit 2

49 of 57



SP69 Main Street, Elkridge Landing Survey "first

Howard County, MD

Easton Hill, 9/03

Negative at 1055 ft

North elevation

40 to 57



HO-184

S86S Main Street, Elkridge Landing Survey District

Howard County, MD

Knights Hill 4/03

Negative at MD SHPO

North-east elevation

51 of 57



HO 784

5853 Man Street, Elbridge Landing Survey District

Howard County, MD

Kasson Hill, 4/03

Neighborhood: MD5470

Northwest elevation

E2 of S7



EPISCOPAL
CHURCH
BRANDENBURG & WYOMING
Sun 11:30 & 7:30
Wed 7:30
June 1958 10:00

How 184

5825 Main Street, E Ridge Landing Survey District

Howard County, MD

hatched 4/03

Neoph. at WFOHPO

northern (rear) elevation

53 of 57



HO-284, Elroy, L. - Survey 2-2-64

5761 E - ridge height 60

Howard County, MD

West N H H, 4103

Negative at 1055+10

5-1-1964

54 of 57



70-784, E. Long Canyon Survey 6 west

S795 E. Long Canyon Survey 6 west

Handwritten notes

Handwritten notes, 4/03

NEUTRAL 6.1 20-10

SW elev 1.1

SS of ST



HO-104, E. Ridge Co. Survey 10-1

State of N. Y. H. P. A.

Howard County, N. Y.

Lot 10, 1103

Near the at 1103-10

West of road on

56 of 57



HO-784, Ellipse Loop, Survey

Since Survey Loop is HO.

Howard County, MD

Kenton Hill, 4/03

NE side at MDS+PO

Core elevation

57 of 57